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ENGLISH SCHOOL BATTALION.

THE ADMIRALTY have given official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

Training is now going forward.

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No. 17,789. 號九十八百七千七萬一第 日五初月四年卯乙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 18TH, 1915. 二拜禮 號八十月五年四國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

May 19th.—The English mail, per s.s. ORIENTAL.

May 24th.—The American mail, per s.s. SIBERIA.

TO DEPART.

May 18th.—Philippine Islands, Japan *vid* Nagasaki, United States, South America *vid* San Francisco, at 11 a.m., per s.s. PERSIA.

May 18th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. LUCHOW.

May 18th.—Formosa *vid* Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 3 p.m., per s.s. AWA MARU.

May 19th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. ORIENTAL.

May 20th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom, at 10 a.m., per s.s. KITANO MARU.

May 20th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NUBIA.

May 20th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. YINGCHOW.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	... Every	15 minutes.
8.00	"	to 10.00	" ... "	10 "
10.00	"	to 11.00	" ... "	15 "
11.30	"	to 12.45 p.m.	... "	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15	" ... "	10 "
1.15	"	to 1.45	" ... "	15 "
1.45	"	to 2.15	" ... "	10 "
2.15	"	to 5.00	" ... "	15 "
5.00	"	to 8.10	" ... "	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to	10.30 a.m.	... Every	15 minutes.
10.30	"	to 11.00	" ... "	10 "
11.30	"	to 12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	... "	10 "
1.00 p.m.	to	5.00	" ... "	15 "
5.00	"	to 6.00	" ... "	10 "
6.00	"	to 7.00	" ... "	15 "
7.00	"	to 8.10	" ... "	10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

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Hongkong 29th May, 1914. [467

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Length on Keel Blocks ...	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ...	77 "	53 "	88 "
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The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44

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NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd. Sakaki	Kobe
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	Tsingtao "	Ar.	...	Mon.
	Dairen "	Ar.	...	Tu.
Y 14.95	(S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	3.25 p.m.	Thursday
	Mukden "	Ar.	11.25 "	"
	" "	Lv.	11.40 "	"
Y 11.50	Changchun "	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Friday
	(Russian Train)	Lv.	9.10 "	"
R 9.60	Harbin "	Ar.	*10.0 p.m.	"

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	Sakaki	Kobe
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.10 a.m.	Thursday	
	Changchun "	Ar.	4.30 p.m.	"	
	" (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	5.45 "	Friday	
Y 14.95	Mukden "	Ar.	6.45 a.m.	"	
	" "	Lv.	1.05 "	"	
Y 25	Dairen "	Ar.	6.00 "	Fri.	Wed.
	" (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	Noon.	Sat.	—
Y 30	Tsingtao "	Ar.	Forenoon	Mon.	Fri.
	Seoul "	Ar.		Sakaki	Kobe

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

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CABLE ADD. "MAMPEI" KARUIZAWA.
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K. SATO,
Proprietor and Manager. [518

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [35

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FRANK L. COOKE,
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Tel. Add. "Phœnix," Macau.
1st February, 1915. [37

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Private Dining Rooms.
Ladies' Drawing Rooms.
Smoking and Reading Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
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[466

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ASAHI BEER.

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HONGKONG.

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[15

FRENCH LESSONS

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18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[544

THE CONTROL OF MODERN BATTLES.

FROM FIRING LINE TO HEADQUARTERS.

(FROM AN EYE-WITNESS AT HEADQUARTERS.)

The chain of command which links up the troops in the firing line with the General Headquarters has already been described generally, but a short account of how the system works during an action, and how the fighting is controlled by the superior commanders, may assist to a comprehension of the conduct of the recent operations at Neuve Chapelle. As has already been pointed out, it is, nowadays, impossible for any one man to have a general survey of a battle, except, perhaps, of a small action in favourable country offering an exceptionally extended view, and even in that case it would be impossible for him to gain any accurate idea of what was going on. For intelligence of the actual progress of the fighting, therefore, the higher commanders are entirely dependent upon telephone or motor dispatch riders. Though by this means a battle can be followed only mentally, a fairly accurate conception of its course can be obtained from the continuous stream of messages coming in from the front.

During the actual fighting the brigade commanders will probably be ensconced in dugouts, cellars, or sandbag shelters, within a few hundred yards of the firing line. Communication from them forward to battalion headquarters will be by telephone or orderly, and the telephone will also connect them with the divisional headquarters in rear, through which information is passed on to corps and Army Headquarters. The only way in which the commander of any unit, be it battalion, brigade, division, or Army Corps, can actively influence a battle is by throwing into the fight a body of fresh troops which have not been employed, and he has for this purpose in every case a portion of his force in reserve, at his own disposal, for use as may be required. His power of control is especially limited in modern war by the hail of lead and iron which sweeps over the whole area near the front line, and, in such operations as are now in progress, by the inevitable confusion resulting from close-quarter fighting in enclosed country.

The troops launched into the fight must, of necessity, be left to look after themselves to a great extent, and their fortunes will depend on the individual resource, initiative, and determination of regimental officers and men. It is impossible to alter their dispositions, to change the direction to which they have been committed, or, in many cases, even to communicate with them, for orderlies get shot, and telephone wires are cut. Beyond the fact that they are heavily engaged and under heavy fire, their exact circumstances may be unknown. In such circumstances it is only by his reserve that a commander can sway the fight. It may be thrown in to fill a gap, to outflank some position which resists all efforts at frontal attack, to repulse a counter-attack, or to give the front line, when checked, the necessary impetus to carry it forward. It is, in fact, in the power of quick decisions as to where and how to employ reserves that generalship to a great extent lies.

A DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS SCENE.

A description of the scene presented by a divisional headquarters during an action will, perhaps, convey some impression of the aspect in which it presents itself to a division general and of the manner in which it is controlled from that point.

The headquarters are situated in a large square farmhouse, close to a high road, not much more than a mile from the battle line. Leading up to the house are many wires. Outside it is a collection of motor-cycles, with their riders waiting to carry messages. Every now and again a cyclist starts off with a dispatch or a fresh one dashes up. Down the road, towards the rear, passes an almost continuous stream of wounded men, some slightly wounded, with bandaged heads or hands, on foot, others in motor or horse ambulances. More cheering is the sight of the little groups of prisoners which from time to time pass in the same direction. Sliding quietly along in the contrary direction come the empty ambulances full of stretchers, the bearers seated inside, most of them awaying to and fro, fast asleep, for they have been working night and day. At the roadside is drawn up a long line of ammunition wagons, and, further down, is a collection of transport of all kinds. In the fields and enclosures are more ammunition wagons with rows of horses picketed alongside.

The din of battle has been so often described that it need not be done again. But it is at this point specially overwhelming, because this is the region of our artillery positions, and the roar of our own guns close all round is mingled with the sound of the explosion of the shells fired at them. The air is pulsating with sound.

MAPS AND MESSAGES.

Inside the house everything seems to depend on maps. In one room, seated at a collection of tables, are officers of the operations branch of the divisional staff, bending over large maps on which they record every change of position of the troops as soon as it is reported and pass the information back to corps headquarters. As the reports from the front come in one by one, the whole struggle being enacted a mile or two away is made partially clear. Now a message tells of a battalion checked in front of one of the enemy's trenches by barbed wire and machine guns, which means heavy losses. Perhaps the next is to the effect that some brigadier has sent his last reserves forward to work round the flank of the enemy holding a certain position. A third may notify the capture of prisoners, of signs of demoralization shown by the enemy in a certain quarter of the field, of our troops being in hot pursuit. A little later another announces the capture of a hostile trench by a bomb party and of its conversion for the use of our side.

There is a lull for a short space; the cannonade dies down and becomes fitful, and in the comparative stillness can be heard the distant fire of rifles and machine-guns. Then suddenly our artillery begins to speak afresh, and a message comes through: "The enemy are massing for a counter-attack." Louder and louder swells the volume of sound as the fire of one battery after another is directed on to the target offered, and the throb of the Maxims grows more insistent. For those who cannot see what is going on there is now a period of suspense until the next report states laconically that the counter-attack has been repulsed. To picture what has happened at the scene of action between the receipt of the two messages demands little imagination.

NIGHT ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The day wears on and the night comes. Throughout the hours of darkness, flares go up into the sky over the battlefield, and the beams of searchlights occasionally wander across, lighting up in their chilly radiance the battered parapets, the dark patches of blood, the stiff forms of the dead lying among the ruins and *débris*, or half immersed in the water which fill trenches, ditches, and shell craters. Near at hand the darkness is pierced by the flashes of rifles, while, far away to the front and on the flanks, the discharges of the guns are reflected in the sky like the play of summer lightning. Although there is no cessation of fighting at night, it becomes possible to communicate more freely with the fighting troops, to discover the exact situation, and make plans for the following day.

Such are the conditions by day and night in which a divisional commander and his staff have to think and construct their plans and to act. The distracting influences are many, for, above all, does the atmosphere of a battle breed wild rumours. They are brought by the wounded, by tired, overwrought men from the trenches who have just been relieved, and by others who have not been in the fighting but have been affected by what they have seen. They are of all kinds, from tales of quite impossible achievement to harrowing stories of imaginary disasters, constructed upon a foundation of the sight of mangled men. They vary according to the limited experience of individuals in different portions of the field, their imagination, and the mental and physical strain they have undergone.

But the direction of operations is not the only concern of the General and his staff. There are the innumerable questions of administration, the relief of troops which have engaged for a long time, the supply of those in the front line with ammunition and food—often a task of immense difficulty—the evacuation of the wounded, and many other points requiring a grasp of details, a quick decision, and a discriminating appreciation of the chief issues at stake.

ENEMY VESSELS IN DUTCH EAST INDIA:

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELEASE OF GOODS.

The following Press *communiqué* is issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, dated Simla, the 19th April, 1915:—

It is announced for general information that His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Batavia, Java, has agreed to make formal application for the delivery of goods on board German and Austrian vessels sheltering in the Netherlands Indies ports with the exception of those in Padang and Sabang-Sumatra, the conditions for which are separately stated below. Persons interested in these goods are invited to supply the Consul-General, at the British Consulate, Batavia, with full details of the shippers and (or) consignees, the nature of the goods, marks, etc., the vessels in which shipped and such further information as will enable the Consul General to make formal application in the first instance. If delivery of the cargoes is desired, Bills of Lading, in triplicate if possible, should be forwarded with full instructions as to whether the parties interested agree to accept the conditions imposed by the Master of these vessels, or prefer to await the final judgment in the *Scandia* case or desire him to institute legal proceedings on their behalf.

The following are the terms and conditions (arranged after discussion with the Masters and Agents) on which delivery may be effected:—(*a*) Payment of full freight to original destination; (*b*) Signature by consignee or his Agent of a General Average Bond, bank guarantee of payment of General Average, and a deposit of cash varying in the case of various vessels and various goods from 5 per cent. on account of General Average; (*c*) Payment of discharging and restowing expenses.

These terms have in one instance been the subject of a civil action in the local Dutch Court at Medan (East Coast of Sumatra), in which the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, Limited, sued the Captain of the German s.s. *Scandia* in regard to a large cargo of milk in tins consigned to the former. The Court on the 28th December last decided against the Master's claim for General Average and restowage expenses, but against this decision it is understood the Master has appealed to the High Court at Batavia.

Shippers or consigners of cargo in these ports have in some cases complied with the terms, especially when the cargo has been of a perishable nature, but the majority have refused the terms and are awaiting the final decision of the Dutch Courts in the *Scandia* case.

The following is a complete list of German and Austrian vessels sheltering in the Netherlands East Indies Ports other than those at Padang and Sabang (Sumatra):—*Anghin, Anhalt, Ayuthia, Machew, Manila, Malaya, Hohenfels, Imkontum, Keongwai, Kwong Ik, Luneburg, Lubeck, Linden, Ninive, Offenbach, Orsova, Roon, Silesia, Stolberg, Sydney, Teopao, Ulm, Uhenfels, Wismar,* and *Lungkoi.*

As recently reported by Reuter, the following are the conditions arrived at between the London Chamber of Commerce and the owners of enemy vessels sheltering at Padang and Sabang (Sumatra), and sanctioned by the British Government, by which the release of cargoes belonging to British, allied or neutral merchants may be effected:—Payment of 75 per cent. of freight where it has not been prepaid, *plus* payment of 4 per cent. of invoiced value of cargo to cover port and refuge expense. Precautions will be taken to prevent payments before delivery of cargoes and delivery will only be refused if inaccessible. In order to obviate this conceivable difficulty of inaccessibility, all owners of cargo on board these vessels should communicate direct with and forward Bills of Lading to Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield, of Batavia, who have consented to act as Agents for the release of these cargoes.

The following is a list of enemy vessels sheltering at Padang and Sabang (Sumatra): *Arsterturm* (Sabang), *Saatell Petesch* (Sabang), *Drachenfels* (Sabang), *Emden* (Sabang), *Germia* (Sabang), *Kleist* (Padang), *Hoerde, Numidia* (Sabang), *Preussen* (Sabang), *Rheinland* (Padang), *Schonfels* (Sabang), *Silhonia* (Sabang), *Scandia* (Sabang), and *Westmark* (Sabang).

THE SUBMARINE ATTACK ON THE "THESEUS."

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

Particulars last month reached Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. from Captain L. M. Bevan, of the steamer *Theseus*, which recently arrived at Gibraltar, of his thrilling adventure with a submarine on the outward passage. The vessel, which is of 6,723 tons gross, left Liverpool about March 27th, bound for Java and other ports.

At 7 a.m. on March 29th, when the ship was about 40 miles south-west of the Bishop Rock Lighthouse, a submarine was sighted about 2½ miles on the starboard quarter. Captain Bevan increased the speed of his vessel to the uttermost, but the submarine slowly overhauled the *Theseus* and hoisted the German naval ensign and the international code signal "M.W." ("Stop instantly"). As no notice was taken of the first signal another signal was hoisted on the submarine, reading "Heave to or I will fire into you." This signal also being ignored, fire was opened from the submarine with a machine-gun. At 8.30 a.m. the German had reduced the distance and opened fire with a 3-in. gun from her after-deck and hoisted the signal "Abandon the ship." She continued to fire at intervals, but having to make a broad sheer lost ground each time she did so. The German was all the time endeavouring to get on either quarter of the *Theseus* with the intention evidently of torpedoing the ship, but the course was continually changed to defeat this object. The chase continued, and at 10.30 a final attempt was made by the submarine to get on the quarter of the *Theseus*, the distance separating the two vessels at this time being only about 250 to 300 yards. This move being again defeated, the German then stopped, presumably to discharge a torpedo, but the *Theseus*, being to windward and the sea having increased, the submarine was at times completely enveloped, and gave up the chase and turned to the westward in the direction of a small steamer which had the Norwegian flag painted on her sides.

Although the attack of the submarine with her machine-gun did no apparent damage, the fire from the 3-in. gun with exploding shells was far more effective. Seven shell were fired, five of which struck the *Theseus*. Two entered the stern above the main deck, two struck the mainmast, and one went through the starbord stokehold ventilator and the upper bridge to the fore rigging, cutting through a steel shroud. Exploding, it did damage to the forecastle deck, the iron rails, hatch, tarpaulins, etc. The mainmast was much damaged, and the sailors and firemen's quarters in the poop were wrecked.

The distance covered during the chase was about 57 miles, and explosive distress signals were from time to time fired from the *Theseus* with the hope of attracting the attention of some of His Majesty's ships. The speed of the *Theseus* during the chase reached from 16½ to 17 knots, but even so it is possible the submarine might have overhauled her had not the sea been rough, which tended to reduce the speed of the German. No distinguishing letter or number could be made out. None of the crew of the *Theseus* was injured, and the damage to the vessel being all above water temporary repairs only will be needed.

TUG CAPTAIN'S BRAVERY.

The steam-tug *Homer*, of South Shields, Captain Gibson, had an exciting encounter in the English Channel with a German submarine. The tug was 15 miles off St. Catherine's proceeding up the Channel, having in tow the French barque *General de Sonis*, laden with grain and bound for Sunderland.

The captain was challenged by the submarine, and ordered to abandon the ship, which he refused to do. The submarine altered its course and came up on the other side of the tug, again challenging, and this time firing a shot over the bridge. Captain Gibson, after waiting until the submarine was abeam, cast off the hawser and steamed at full speed. He steered straight for the submarine, but owing to the heavy sea missed the hostile craft by about 3ft. During this manœuvre the submarine fired at the bridge and wheelhouse of the tug, shattering the windows and woodwork. The captain escaped injury. The tug gave chase for about 10 minutes, and then went away. The *Homer* subsequently arrived in St. Helen's Roads.

The barque *General de Sonis* was picked up by a Dover tug.

LORD INCHCAPE ON SUBMARINE PIRACY.

Lord Inchcape, speaking at the Mansion House on the occasion of the presentation to Capt. Bell, of the *Thordis*, for sinking a German submarine, said the ship, which had not the speed to escape from a submarine, was almost certain to be sunk, and therefore attack was the best means of defence. Admiral Von Tirpitz never made a greater mistake than when he imagined that his "sink at sight" or his "ten minutes to get into the boats" would bow the heart of the British sailor or of those who took passage in British ships. Their attitude was summed up in a remark by Captain Dowell, of the *Caledonia*, when he said "good-bye" to him. Capt. Dowell said: "If we see one, sir, we shall either sink him or give him a good run for his money."

GERMAN ASPHYXIATING MACHINE.

A German prisoner in France has stated that in the course of his military service he received instructions how to use the "Brandroehre," the machine designed to asphyxiate defenders during an attack. It consists of a stick, at the end of which a brass tube about 23 inches long and two inches in diameter is fixed. This tube is filled with a mixture of grease, oil and sulphuric acid.

At the bottom of the tube is an inflammable substance and a percussion appliance which the man works by means of a small chain after having fixed the "Brandroehre" into a loophole.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Sapper D. G. Marshall joined the Corps on 17th inst., allotted Corps No. 1,844, and posted to Engineer Company.

LEAVE.

2.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—

Private D. A. Purves from 15th May, 1915 to 15th June, 1915.

Private F. G. Herridge from 15th May, 1915 to 15th July, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day (Tuesday).

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—Company Drill and Skirmishing at Kowloon Docks. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Rifle exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. Aiming Drill and Musketry Exercises at Headquarters. Sergeant Bullock will attend.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Trained men, lecture; Recruits, Squad drill, at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Scouts Co.—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters.

SMOKING CONCERT, 22ND, MAY, 1915.

4.—Tickets of admission, price $1.00 each, for members of the Corps and their friends, may be obtained (for cash only) from O. Cs. Companies or Sections, or from Sergt.-Major Higby at Volunteer Headquarters, on and after this date.

Members of the Shropshire Light Infantry will be admitted without tickets.

DETAIL.

5.—On duty at Headquarters and Kowloon:—

From 7 a.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 19th inst.:
Right Half Scouts Coy.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Woall.

From 7 a.m. 19th to 7 a.m. 20th inst.:
Left Half Scouts Coy.
Officer on duty: 2nd Lieut. Murphy.
Orderly Officer for week: Lieut Preston.
Orderly Sergeant for week: Corpl. Carpenter.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG, 17th May.

PARADES.—Section 3 of A. Co., Section 2 of B. Co. and Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C. Co. will parade outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), May 18th, dress, drill order.

A., B. and C. Companies, with the exception of Section 1 and 2 of A. Co., will parade outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, May 21st, dress drill order.

D. Co. will not parade this week.

Recruits will parade under Sergt.-Major Bond on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on May 17th, 20th and 24th, dress drill order.

W. L. CARTER, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

May 17th and 18th, as ordered in issues of the Press on evening of the 15th and morning of the 17th.

MUSKETRY MEETING, MAY 23RD AND 24TH.

At Kowloon Old City Ranges. Launches will be run from Pottinger Street Wharf (straight down from the Central Police Station) by the Wing Shun Steam Launch Co. as set out below and at a return fare of 20 cents.

Members are warned that they will proceed to the Ranges in the following order:—

Class A.—(Men who have had no musketry practice) will leave by launches at 8.45 a.m. sharp on Sunday, May 23rd, and commence firing at 10 a.m.

Class B.—(Men who have had little or no experience of target practice) will leave by launches at 12.30 noon sharp, on Sunday, May 23rd, and will commence firing at 2 p.m.

Class C.—(Men accustomed to target practice) will leave by launches at 9 a.m. on Monday, 24th, and will commence firing at 10.15 a.m. Class C includes the men competing for the E. H. Sharp Championship Truncheon.

Launches will return to Hongkong each day at 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Members must make their own provision as to food. Liquid refreshment will be obtainable on the Ranges.

Full details as to all arrangements for the Meeting are being handed to Sergeants and Constables in charge of Platoons, by whom all their men will be duly warned.

Leave to be absent from the Meeting must be obtained.

KOWLOON PARADES.

Unless otherwise ordered, members of the British Company residing in Kowloon who have sent their names to Mr. A. H. Hewitt will parade at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Water Police Station.

F. C. JENKIN,
A. S. P. (Reserve).

GERMAN PLOT IN CANADA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF COBALT TOWN.

The authorities at Toronto, says the *Times* correspondent, indicate that sensational evidence will be produced against the three Germans arrested and held without bail for conspiring to blow up the dynamite magazine of the Nipissing Mining Company, Cobalt. Investigation shows that a 20ft. fuse was used, ending in a stick of dynamite, which would have exploded over 2,000 sticks, or nearly three tons of the most powerful explosive known. By some chance the fuse went out within half an inch of the stick of dynamite which it was intended to ignite. Thus the town of Cobalt and its surroundings were saved by half an inch.

AN ALIEN ENEMY'S RENT.

INTERNMENT DOES NOT SUSPEND CONTRACT.

An important judgment was delivered at the Summary Court yesterday by Mr. Justice Hazeland, in the action in which Mrs. Hickie sued Messrs. Lowe, Bingham, & Matthews, as liquidators of the estate of B. Beilken, an alien enemy, for the sum of $440, being four months' rent of No. 26, Belilios Terrace, for the months of November, December, January, and February last.

His lordship, *inter alia*, said—It was agreed between the parties that this action should be disposed of by the trial of the following issue:—"Whether the local Government in interning the defendant nullifies or supersedes the contract." I would first refer to a point raised by Mr. Dixon as to whether the action can be maintained having regard to certain words in Section 7 (II.) in the Alien Enemies' (Winding-up) Amendment Ordinance, No. 30 of 1914.

The words are "Every liquidator shall be entitled to retain out of the assets . . . (a) the rent of any business premises formerly occupied by such alien enemy which shall accrue while such premises are occupied by the liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

It was submitted by Mr. Dixon that, having regard to the wording of the Section, the liquidator was only authorized to pay the rent of the business premises formerly occupied by the alien enemy, but not the rent of his private dwelling. It is very clear, however, from the wording of Section 5, sub-sections 1 and 8, of the principal Ordinance that the liquidator appointed is to wind up the *personal affairs* of an alien enemy, which would include the rent of his private dwelling.

I am of opinion that this case should be decided having regard to the leading case of Paradine *v.* Jane (1647), Aleyn 26.

His lordship read the report, which was follows:—

In debt, the plaintiff declares upon a lease for years, rendering rent at the four usual feasts; and for rent behind for three years ending at the Feast of the Annunciation, 21 Car., brings his action; the defendant pleads that a certain German Prince, by name Prince Rupert, an alien-born enemy to the King and Kingdom, had invaded the Realm with a hostile Army of men, and that the same force did enter upon the defendant's possession and him expelled and held defendant's possession from the 19th of July, 18th Car., till the Feast of the Annunciation, 21 Car., whereby he could not take the profits, whereupon the plaintiff demurred and the plea was resolved insufficient.

(1.)—Because the defendant hath not answered to one quarter's rent.

(2.)—He hath not averred that the Army were all aliens which shall not be intended, and then he hath his remedy against them; and Bacon cited 33 H. 6, 1. e., where the gaoler in bar of an escape pleaded that Alien enemies broke the prison, etc., and exception was taken to it for that he ought to show of what country they were, viz., Scots, etc.

(3.)—It was resolved that the matter of the plea was insufficient; for though the whole army had been alien enemies, yet he ought to pay his rent. And this difference was taken, that where the law creates a duty or charge, and the party is disabled to perform it without any default in him, and hath no remedy over, there the law will excuse him. As in the case of waste, if a house be destroyed by tempest, or by enemies, the lessee is excused. So in 9E, 3, 16, a supersedeas was awarded to the justices, that they should not proceed in a cessavit upon a cesser during the war, but when the party by his own contract creates a duty or charge upon himself he is bound to make it good, if he may, notwithstanding any accidents by inevitable necessity, because he might have provided against it by his contract. And therefore if the lessee covenant to repair a house, though it be burnt by lightning, or thrown down by enemies, yet he ought to repair it. Now the rent is a duty created by the parties upon the reservation, and had there been a covenant to pay it, there had been no question but the lessee must have made it good, notwithstanding the interruption by enemies, for the law would not protect him beyond his own agreement, no more than in the case of reparations; this reservation then being a covenant in law, and whereupon an action of covenant hath been maintained (as Roll said), it is all one as if there had been an actual covenant. Another reason was added, that as the lessee is to have the advantage of casual profits, so he must run the hazard of casual losses, and not lay the whole burthen of them upon his lessor; and Dyer 56, 6, was cited for this purpose, that, though the land be surounded, or gained by sea, or made barren by wild fire, yet the lessor shall have his whole rent; and judgment was given for the plaintiff.

His lordship set out a lengthy list of cases in order to show that the case of Paradine and Jane could be regarded as a leading authority, and found in favour of the plaintiff. His lordship called the attention of the plaintiff's solicitor to Section 2, sub-section 6, of the Alien Enemies' (Winding-up) Amendment Ordinance, 1915, which declared that execution could only issue on the express permission of the Governor, although permission to take further proceedings after the issue of the writ of summons has been obtained.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Sydenham Dixon (Messrs. Wikinson & Grist) was for the liquidators, and Mr. H. K. Holmes for the plaintiff.

CHIEF OFFICER'S CLAIM.

THE CUSTOM OF 24 HOURS' NOTICE.

The case was resumed at the Summary Court yesterday in which G. W. Ellis, a master mariner, sues the Phranang Steamship Company, 20, Des Vœux Road. The claim was for $472.50, being as to $247.50 for 33 days' salary, and also as to $225, balance thereof for damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Gardiner was for plaintiff, and Mr. Shenton represented the defendant Company.

Mr. Gardiner said at the outset that he withdrew his statutory point because it was obvious that plaintiff was engaged under an agreement that his services could be terminated with a 24 hours' notice. As to the question of consideration, Mr. Gardiner said that it had been shown that the company were so much satisfied with the plaintiff that his salary was increased and he had been moved from Second Officer to Chief.

His lordship observed that a 24 hours' notice seemed very extraordinary.

Mr. Gardiner remarked that this was usual with all shipping companies, and added that it was a recognised custom among shipowners of the East that when a man was a good one his services were retained and he recieved a retainer. That was merely a custom, but he would not ask his lordship to give judgment on it.

His lordship asked the reason why only 24 hours' notice was given, and repeated that it seemed extraordinary.

Mr. Shenton reminded his lordship that he gave judgment on that very point five years ago in the case of a Captain Austin against his Chinese employers.

His lordship—Yes, but what reason do you suggest?

Mr. Gardiner—I assume that it is to give both parties a free hand.

His lordship—A week is bad enough, but 24 hours is extraordinary.

Mr. Shenton—It may be that the local seamen look upon the river work as only temporary, and are continually looking out for a better job. I see no other reason.

Mr. Gardiner went on to say that he claimed that his client was obliged to return to the ship because his services were retained. And the defendant company had done this previously in the case of a man named Amory. This man was taken away with small-pox, and all the time he was away he received his full pay. As to the point raised by the defence that there was no contract at all, Mr. Gardiner remarked that it was clear from the evidence, the attitude of the parties, and the entry in the official log that they were of one mind irrespective of anything which Capt. Flashman may have said. The entry in the official log read:—"On sick leave, Mr. Ellis, first mate, signed off on sick leave, to return when recovered." Whether the last few words were added after the signing off made no difference at all. The Captain himself had said that if he had been in plaintiff's position he would have looked upon the company as liable to pay his wages when he was away. He (Mr. Gardiner), therefore, contended that his client was entitled to some sort of compensation. As to the point that there was no dismissal, he referred to the remark used by Mr. Kew to plaintiff. "You are out of it." Only one construction could be placed upon that statement, namely, that plaintiff was dismissed, and the latter regarded it as such.

Judgment was reserved.

PLAGUE AND HONGKONG SHIPPING INTERESTS.

A telegram was received at the Colonial Office on April 19th from the Governor of Hongkong reporting that one case of plague had occurred during the week ending April 11th. In this connection, says a London contemporary, we may note some remarks in a recent report by the American Consul-General in the Colony, Mr. George Anderson, who, writing on the anti-plague precautions at Hongkong, says there is little probability that the precautions against the transmission of plague which have been necessary for years in the handling of cargo at the port, can be done away with. The regulations governing the treament of cargo in Hongkong form a considerable burden upon the trade of the port, especially in goods destined for the United States. That they are necessary appears from the fact that the number of plague cases registered in Hongkong during the past year was 2,148, of which 2,024 resulted fatally, thus indicating a larger number of actual cases. Only 408 cases were reported in 1913 as compared witth 1,847 cases in 1902. The rise anil fall of the number of cases is, says the Consul-General, peculiar. It is affected largely by the number of Chinese coming into Hongkong from adjacent Chinese territory because of political disturbances and for other reasons. and then, too, it has been found that a year of heavy plague returns usually is followed by a year of light incidence of the disease. The greatest trouble from a commercial standpoint has been in the disinfection and control of the lighters in Hongkong Harbour, which are necessary for the loading of goods. It is difficult to secure proper disinfection of these lighters, though all goods likely to carry the disease are disinfected before offered for shipment and all vessels carrying them are given thorough disinfection at least once every six months. The storage of goods of a character to carry the disease is especially looked after. All these precautions, however, represent expense, which, of course, sooner or later is paid by the American or other foreign consumer.

OVERSEAS AIRCRAFT FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 2.

Mr. W. H. Smith	$ 100
Mr. Thos. Arthur	25
Mr. A. B. Avasia	25
Mr. E. Pabaney	250
Dr. F. Keyt	50
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn	50
Mr. A. C. Hynes	50
Mr. F. H. Thomas	30
His Hon. Sir W. Rees-Davies	50
Mr. H. P. White	100
Mr. F. Reichmann	30
E. M. F.	10
Messrs. Noronha & Co.	25
Mr. Ho Wing	250
Mr. Ho Shai Kit	10
Mr. Ho Shai Wa	10
Mr. S. L. Ho	10
Mr. Ho Cheuk	10
Mr. S. K. Ho	10
Mr. W. E. Clark	20
Messrs. J. R. Michael & Co.	250
Mr. A. H. Skelton	150
Mr. Duncan Clark	150
Mr. H. H. Sandeman, Canton	10
Mr. G. C. Kitching, Canton	20
A. S.	40
Mr. G. M. Young	100
Comdr. H. C. R. Boucher, R.N.	10
Mr. C. Beswick	25
M. A. M.	15
Mr. Geo. Piercy	50
Previously acknowledged	16,110
	$18,045

N. J. STABB.
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1915.

BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS BUILDING FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Owing to the many charitable causes for which subscriptions are being asked, the promoters of this Fund have not so far forced it on the public, and the following represents the individual efforts of the Scout Masters, principally Mrs. Rayner. We are asked to mention in case any others wish to help the movement, that subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. N. J. Stabb (Treasurer Building Fund), and Lieut. E. R. Kennedy 18th Infantry (Chief Scout Master).

Following is a list of subscriptions:—

H.E. Sir Henry May	$200.00
Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.	50.00
Hon. Sir Paul Chater	200.00
Hon. Mr. David Landale	100.00
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	100.00
N. J. Stabb	100.00
Shewan, Tomes & Co.	100.00
S. D. Dodwell	100.00
H. P. White	100.00
A. Soares & Co.	100.00
St. Joseph College (Boy Scouts)	100.00
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim	50.00
A. Friend	50.00
Mr. Ho Fook	50.00
Mr. Ho Kom Tong	50.00
A. Friend	50.00
Mr. Chan Kai Ming	50.00
Mr. Ho Tung	50.00
C. Montague Ede	50.00
Ellis Kadoorie	50.00
C. S. Gubbay	25.00
G. T. Edkins	25.00
W. Dickson	25.00
R. David	25.00
A. Skelton	25.00
Messrs. Pentreath	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Pentreath	25.00
Messrs. Moutrie	25.00
W. G. Humphreys	25.00
Le Consul-General de France et Mademoiselle Liebert	25.00
Hon. Mr. C. Severn	25.00
Mr. Ho Wing	20.00
S. W. Bacon	20.00
E. H. Sharp, K.C.	20.00
W. Hodge	15.00
Messrs. W. Powell, Ltd.	10.00
A. Friend	10.00
C. D. Melbourne	10.00
E. Gibb	10.00
Charlton Thorne	10.00
Charles Beswick	10.00
Dr. and Mrs. Marriott	10.00
Monsieur Verstraeten	10.00
Dr. Macfarlane	10.00
Mrs. Middleton Smith	10.00
W. Wilkinson	5.00
W. Woodcock	5.00
Collected by Miss Woodcock	5.00
Mrs. Chapple	5.00
Monsieur Kremer	5.00
O. I. Ellis	5.00
G. H. May	5.00
Dr. Johnson	1.00
A. S. D.	1.00
Mee Cheung	2.00
A Friend	10.00
Mrs. Pierpoint	5.00
Mr. B. Wong Tape	5.00
Mr. J. M. Wong	5.00
Wei Wong Sun	5.00
Un Hew Fun	5.00
Chan Pui Sing	5.00
Kwok Ying Kuen	

TREATMENT OF HOSTAGES IN GERMANY.

An official *communiqué* published by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs gives a letter addressed by a 60-year-old Frenchman who was recently taken from Belgium to Germany as a civilian prisoner.

Among the prisoners (writes the Frenchman) were many of 70 and 80 years or more. Two of these old men, who had been obliged to lie down on hard boards, had died of exposure. Two hundred and forty persons were confined in an open attic hardly big enough to accommodate 60, and all these unhappy creatures were without a change of linen clothing, and were not even provided with any facilities for washing. A week after their arrival they were covered with vermin.

Out of 1,450 civilian prisoners in our camp 220 died between October and the end of December. Five of these who died were priests.

COMPANY REPORT.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th April, is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The Directors now beg to submit to you their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915.

The Net Profit for the twelve months, after deducting Directors' Fees and General Managers' Remuneration and providing for loss on subsidiary and silver coins, amounts to	$27,034.94
To which has to be added the Balance brought forward from last account	2,242.10
Making available for appropriation	$29,306.04

The Directors recommend that a Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be paid to Shareholders, absorbing $21,000.00, that $6,000.00 be transferred to Reserve Fund, and that the Balance of $2,306.04 be carried to a new Profit and Loss Account.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with Rule 73 of the Company's Articles of Association, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Hon. Mr. David Landale retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. C. Bernard Brown and A. R. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1915.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th April, 1915.

DR.		$
To Loss on Subsidiary and silver coins		3,440.18
To Coals and Stores		12,023.79
To Charges		4,116.66
To Maintenance and Repairs		4,495.87
To Rates, Crown Rent and Fire Insurance		1,083.03
To Salaries and Wages		25,901.57
To Office Rent and Clerks' Salaries		6,000.00
To Remuneration to Directors		2,500.00
To Remuneration to General Managers 5 per cent. on gross earnings		4,713.41
To Balance as per balance sheet		27,063.94
		$92,238.45

CR.		$
By Traffic Receipts		87,241.24
By Rents		544.82
By Interest Receivable	$6,455.31	
By Less Interest Payable	2,029.92	
		4,425.39
By Transfer Fees		27.00
		$92,238.45

Balance sheet at 30th April, 1915.

LIABILITIES.		$
Authorised Capital $750,000 divided into 75,000 shares of $10 each. Issued Capital 25,000 shares fully paid up	$250,000	
Issued Capital 50,000 shares $1.00 paid up	50,000	300,000.00
Reserve Fund as per last Account	$44,000	
Since added	10,000	54,000.00
Mortgage R. B. Lot 80		29,000.00
Unexpired Season Tickets		5,615.10
Unclaimed dividends		2,406.80
Sundry Creditors		9,608.77
Profit and Loss Account from last year	$2,242.10	
Profit and Loss Account for the year	27,063.94	29,306.04
		$430,026.71

ASSETS.		$
Permanent Way and Concession old line		200,000.00
Permanent Way new line as per last account	$30,595.20	
Less Transferred to Extension a/c	1,645.00	28,950.29
Permanent Way and Extension Account		2,560.00
Stations, Crown Leaseholds and Buildings as per last A/c	$35,981.29	
since written off	2,000.00	33,981.29
Rolling Stock		27,504.28
Office Furniture		500.00
Coals and Stores on hand		1,307.20
Sundry Debtors		1,249.54
Mortgage on R. B. Lot 21		40,000.00
Cash in H. & S. Bank	$88,498.81	
Cash and C'dore. Orders in hand	5,025.80	93,974.11
		$430,026.71

J. SCOTT HARSTON,
DAVID LANDALE, } *Directors.*
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

We report that we have examined the above Balance with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities and obtained all the information and explanations required by us. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 30th April, 1915, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the Books of the Company.

A. R. LOWE,
C. BERNARD BROWN, } Chartered Accountants.
Auditors.

Hongkong, May 13th, 1915.

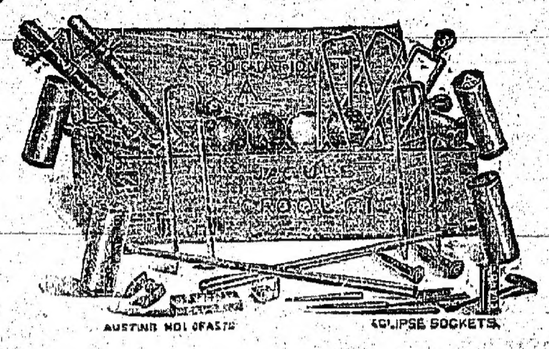
As a means of increasing war revenue by indirect taxation the Imperial German Treasury is giving fresh consideration to the project of a State cigarette monopoly, which was frequently proposed in peace times. A banking syndicate has been formed on the Government's behalf to take over the well-known Jasmatzi cigarette factories in Dresden, and the necessary funds will probably be raised by a public loan. It is hinted in the Press that other State monopoly projects are imminent.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

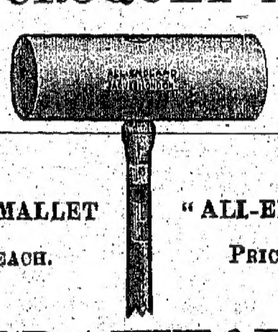
JAQUES' CROQUET SETS



CONTAIN 4 ASSOCIATION MALLETS (9" X 3"). ASSOCIATION HOOPS, COMPOSITION BALLS, PEGS, FLAGS, CLIPS, RULES, ETC., COMPLETE IN STRONG WOOD BOX.

JAQUES' CROQUET MALLETS.

"EXCELITE" CROQUET BALLS.



GLISGLOS' CROQUET BALLS.

"ASSOCIATION" MALLET PRICE $7.50 EACH.

"ALL-ENGLAND" MALLET PRICE $5.50 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT.

FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, MAY 20TH,

HENRY DALLAS

Presents

R. B. SALISBURY'S CO.

"THE QUAINTS."

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES ... ... $3, $2 AND $1.

PLANS NOW AT MOUTRIE'S.

COMMENCE AT 9.15 P.M.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1915. [584

WESTMINSTER SMOKING MIXTURE.

$1.00 per ¼lb. tin.

$1.00 per ¼lb. tin.

It is a delightfully cool and finely flavoured Tobacco and it has the great advantage of keeping dry during this hot and damp weather. There are many smokers in Hongkong and the ports of South China who give up pipe smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul. If they will try a tin of this carefully blended Mixture they will find they can enjoy their pipes with as perfect comfort as they do in the cool and dry season.

SOLD BY— HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [497

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF PART OF OLD SUPREME COURT BUILDING," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1915, for the Lease of Certain Rooms on the Ground and First Floors of Old Supreme Court Building from 1st June, 1915, to 31st December, 1916, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) as a pledge of the *bona fides* of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions should the Tender be accepted.

Form of Tenders and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1915. [585

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

FANLING.

A 9 hole knock-out Competition under Handicap will be held over the 18 hole course on WHIT MONDAY, the 24th inst.

CONDITIONS.

Partners to be drawn.

The players who lands at the 9th hole will play the winner of the couple following over the succeeding 9 holes and so on.

In the event of a tie at the 9th hole a short hole will be played to decide the winner; a tie at the 18th hole will be decided by playing the first hole and continuing if necessary.

Entries limited to 64 which will necessitate the winner playing three full rounds. Competitors must therefore go out by the 8.45 train.

Entrance fee $1.00.

Entries to be sent IN WRITING to the Acting Hon. Secretary, care of BRADLEY & Co., LTD., 4, Queen's Buildings on or before FRIDAY, the 21st.

A 9 hole Medal Competition will be held over the RELIEF COURSE in the afternoon for those knocked out in the above Competition.

Entrance fee $1.00.

Optional Pool $1.00.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1915. [587

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1915.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 22nd, to THURSDAY, 27th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1915. [586

S.S. "CORDILLERE."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 24th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1915. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "KOREA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 18th May, at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 24th May, at Noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 21st May, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 3rd June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1915. [18

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, 1915, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1915, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1915. [559

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 25th May, 1915, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1915. [581

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be Closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [542

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1915.

THE Board having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1915, Holders of Bearer Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares will be paid their Dividend on presenting No. 5 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares to any of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish at the buying rate of Exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1915. [582

NOTICE.

MR. B. M. JOSEPH having resigned his appointment with this Company as from the 23rd February, 1915, we hereby give Notice that his Power of Attorney is withdrawn.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [577

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN (British) for the post of ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN, must be quick and accurate, accustomed to Shipyard and General Engineering Work. Age not to exceed 26 years, health must be good.

Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary expected, to—

THE BANGKOK DOCK Co., LTD.,
Bangkok, Siam.

[583

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [207

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292

FOR SALE.

All kinds of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS ALBUMS,

and other

PHILATELIC GOODS,

at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & CO.,
CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [485

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," "ROSE TERRACE" and "DURBAR," Kowloon.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [501

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply—

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [205

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.

Apply— H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kautsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45

TO LET.

"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [580

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply— SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.
MODERATE TERMS.

[348

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509

INTIMATION

E stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY or E BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the *raison d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves that the above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[13

BIRTH.

DAVIS.—On the 10th April, at Inverness Lodge, Roehampton-park, London, S.W., the wife of LEONARD KENNARD DAVIS, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GODDARD—DEVEREUX.—April 6th, at Notting-hill, FREDERICK, son of the late J. B. GODDARD, formerly of H.B.M. Consular Service, China, to HILDA OLIVIA DEVEREUX.

DEATHS.

DAVIES.—April 7th, at New York, CHARLES, son of HENRY TUDOR DAVIES, Chinese I.M. Customs.

GODDARD.—April 7th, at London, EMILY, aged 72, wife of the late J. B. GODDARD, of H.B.M. Consular Service, China.

McCOY.—April 11th, at South Farnborough, Hants, GERALDINE, widow of the late R. W. McCOY, M.D., F.R.C.S., late of Hongkong, aged 70.

MURRAY.—April 11th, at London, WILLIAM MURRAY, late of Hongkong.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 18TH, 1915.

JAPAN AND THE DUTCH COLONIES.

IN one of its issues last month *The Times* remarked that at intervals, for some time past, the German Press has been exhibiting a benevolent interest in the Dutch colonies and the supposed "peril" to them from the increasing strength of Japan. It is suggested that a "Colonial treaty" has been or will be concluded between Holland and the United States, and that, although Germany has, unfortunately, been deprived of her Far Eastern possessions, she is somehow or other to be a sort of sleeping partner in the concern. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* publishes a particularly impudent article "from Amsterdam" about this German invention. After an absurd description of the supposed inability of England to look after British interests, and of France to look after French interests, in the East, and also of Japanese intentions, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:—

"The only hope remaining to Japan is directed towards Germany. People in The Hague do not doubt that Germany, so far from putting up with her expulsion from the Far East, will prepare for revenge, and sooner or later seize a favourable opportunity, not only to recover what was lost, but to add a good slice to it. In The Hague, Germany is regarded as the only European Great Power which possesses, not only the strength, but the will, to come to a reckoning some day with Japan. When this moment comes Holland will place herself at Germany's side, and the inevitable co-operation of the United States will then provide in the Far East a group of Powers which would be strong enough to put at last a powerful check upon the Japanese. If this plan is to be realized, Germany must emerge as the conqueror from the world war. All Dutchmen see this, and this is perhaps the best explanation of the change, which becomes increasingly obvious, in Dutch public opinion in favour of the German cause."

There is a forced optimism in all this which can be justified by no speculations within the realm of probability. This bragging is nothing more nor less than a bold bid for the support of the Dutch, but there is very little warrant for the statement that the Dutch are rising to the bait. Indeed it must be perfectly obvious to the Dutch that they could never hope to hold Netherlands India if they threw in their lot with Germany in the war, and they probably realise only too well that the loss of the Colonies would not be the least of the evil consequences to Holland, even in the extremely improbable event of Germany emerging as "the conqueror from the world war." We do not know what foundation there is for the suggestion that the increasing strength of Japan has made the Dutch Government apprehensive concerning the safety of its Colonies, but we suspect it has its origin largely in German imagination. We are aware that aspirations for the extension of Japanese influence to the Netherlands Indies have been ventilated in the Chauvinistic Press of Japan, just as its extension has been advocated in many other directions, as, for example, in the Philippines, in Indo-China and even in India. Quite recently, in fact, a Japanese article came under our notice which represented the Batavia Government as being alarmed by recent Japanese shipping and commercial activities in Netherlands India, and apprehensive lest Japan should "swallow up Dutch territories in the South Seas." The writer darkly hinted that even in military and naval circles in Japan great attention is being paid to the South Seas—but the only proof of this quoted by him was the fact that the Government had caused the Malay language to be taught in the Foreign Language School of Tokyo, and that naval officers were attending the school for the purpose of learning the language! But as a sort of anti-climax to this came the emphatic assurance that "it is quite groundless to suppose, as the Dutch Government does, that Japan intends to swallow up the Dutch territories in the South Seas." All Japan wants is to develop her commercial influence there, believing that "the world must be one free land from the commercial point of view." Yet the writer went on to say that rumours that the Netherland Government had rendered Germany some little help in the war, and had instigated the natives to boycott Japanese goods, had made the Japanese people very indignant, and consequently the cry "Go to the South" was growing louder and louder in Japan. But those who are acquainted with the Japanese Press know that for many years past there has been a good deal of writing of this kind about many other places besides Netherlands India, by irresponsible men whose lucubrations appear in more or less obscure prints, but no Government, we imagine, takes serious notice of these things. However, it is pertinent to add that so far as our memory serves us such articles as have appeared in the Japanese Press voicing aspirations in the direction of Netherlands India have been prompted solely by fears of German aggression in that quarter. But it may now be said that the war has definitely put an end to all such fears for many years to come.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

There is no confirmation of the rumour that it was intended to reform the old Chinese Regiment of Infantry and expand it to several battalions, says a London paper.

Lieutenant Petch, who has just been given his commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps as a quartermaster, was serving in China in the ranks a few years ago.

Rear-Admiral H. Grant-Dalton, who has just been advanced to flag rank in the Royal Navy, is well-known on the China Station, where he served a couple of commissions.

Since the beginning of the year there have been only 26 cases of plague in the Colony. All were Chinese cases, and 25 proved fatal.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edmond J. W. Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., has resigned his seat on the joint board of the P. & O. and British India Companies owing to the continued need for his services at the Admiralty.

A strange meeting of two brothers named Munro, separated for many years abroad, took place last month at the headquarters of the Artists' Rifles. One brother came from Ceylon to join this regiment, and the other from Japan with the same purpose.

The return of cases of communicable disease for last week shows that the following cases were notified: Bubonic plague 5 cases (4 deaths); diptheria 1 case (fatal); enteric fever 1 case (fatal); small pox, 2 (British and Chinese), one being fatal.

We learn that the Germans in Manila were yesterday celebrating the occupation of Calais by the German Army. As the telegrams show, there is no foundation for any report of this character, and we should say it is an event that is not likely to occur.

At the Marine Court yesterday, a charge against Mr. H. Braeter, master of the *Sun On*, of unlawfully moving his vessel in the harbour at 6.10 p.m., on the 12th inst., without the permission of the Officer in charge of the Examination Service was dismissed.

An Indian watchman at the Kowloon Docks was fined $10 at the Magistracy yesterday for threatening Mr. Turner, the head watchman at the Docks. It was stated that the defendant was found drunk on duty by Mr. Turner, and when taxed with it he attempted to draw his bayonet.

Mr. Justice Hazeland, at the Summary Court yesterday, gave judgment for plaintiff in the action in which Mr. John Lemm, architect, sued Karim Din, of 132 Portland Street, Yaumati, for $1,170.75, due for work done by plaintiff as architect and for a theodolite sold and delivered to the defendant.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited, propose to pay a total dividend and bonus of 22 per cent. for the year 1914, including the 5 per cent. already paid, and to transfer to the reserve and pension funds the following amounts, namely, £111,111 2s. 2d. and £11,111 2s. 3d. respectively. A year ago the dividend and bonus was 20 per cent.

The *Nagasaki Press* understands that the survey of the G.N. s.s. *Minnesota* has been completed. Tenders for complete repairs and temporary repairs have been submitted by the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, the time required for the first-mentioned being forty-two days. Firms in Hongkong will be given an opportunity of competing for the contract, but it seems probable that the local dockyard will secure the order.

At the auction of race ponies held at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar last week the following ponies were among those sold:—The Gay Bird, Tls. 420; Jupiter, 320; Annan, 260; Hussar, 210; Ampfield, 210; Moniaive, 170; Ye Prestidigitator, 160; Sailor, 150; Lochmaben, 150; Thief, 150; The Night Bird, 100; The Disappointing Bird, 100; Ye Illusionist, 110; Winston, 95; Wallasey, 90. A black griffin, which had done 1¼ miles in 2 min. 50 sec., was withdrawn at Tls. 400.

At the resumed hearing of the Chinese extradition case at the Magistracy yesterday, a witness for the prosecution, who stated that he is a merchant carrying on a fairly large business near Pingshan, but whom the defence allege is an official in Kwangtung, stated in cross-examination by Mr. Brutton that he had never heard of a rebellion against Yuan Shih-kai neither had he heard of Chan Kwing-ming, nor Sun Yat-sen. He had been told Yuan Shih-kai was President. He had heard Lung Chai-kwong was Governor-General of Canton.

Mr. J. C. Hall, late Consul-General for Japan, proposing a vote of thanks at a meeting of the Japan Society to Mr. Naoshi Kato, Editor of the Japanese *Christian World* (Osaka) for a lecture on "Eastern Ideas and the Japanese Spirit," remarked upon the fact that Mr. Kato, although a Christian, had devoted the greater part of his paper to Buddhism. He went on to remark that in proportion as the Christian missionaries in Japan were learned and intelligent men the more strongly were they drawn to the creeds which they came to supplant. In Tokyo the most learned of the Christian missionaries was undoubtedly the late Rev. Arthur Lloyd. He was much more a Buddhist than a Christian. (No.) The same was the case in China.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT.

SERIOUS GERMAN REVERSE.

BRITISH PENETRATE ENEMY LINE.

ITALY AND INTERVENTION.

ENTHUSIASTIC PRO-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

40 BOMBS DROPPED ON RAMSGATE.

BRILLIANT BRITISH ATTACK.

ENEMY'S LINE BROKEN FOR TWO MILES.

LONDON, May 17.
1.5 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in a *communiqué*, states:

A successful attack by the First Army, between Richebourg, Lavone and Festubert, broke the enemy's line for the greater part of a two miles front. The attack began at midnight south of Richebourg and Lavone, where we carried two successive lines of trenches on a front of 800 yards. A mile further south another attack carried 1,200 yards of trenches and we extended the success of 600 yards southward by bombing along the German trenches. Here we crossed the Festubert-Quinque road and advanced nearly a mile into the German lines.

Fighting continues in our favour.

All has been quiet at Ypres during the past forty-eight hours.

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

FRENCH DETERMINATION TO CONQUER.

PARIS, May 17th.

A Paris Official narrative of the Arras successes and the capture of Carency states:—

Our attack at the outset was an absolute holiday owing to the magnificent power of our artillery and to our preparation. Over 25,000 shells of all calibres were showered on Carency for three hours, and new trench mortars levelled wire entanglements with tons of melinite. Then the French infantry, with incredible dash, carried three lines of trenches and entered Carency, despite orders to the contrary. All this was achieved despite the long stay of the Frenchmen in the trenches.

Everywhere the German defences bristled, the utmost scientific advantage having been taken of the ground. On the next two days the Frenchmen re-attacked this region, the infantrymen again reaching beyond the points intended. Carency is now enclosed as in two pincers, but the wooded hill and vast quarry have been completely organised as a fort and have been retained.

Assisted by artillery, the Germans on the hill were crumbled up, but the quarry was a stiffer business. Nevertheless the men were literally aflame with determination to conquer. The Germans after two hours surrendered.

German officers complimented the French General on the mathematical accuracy of the gunnery and on the irresistible dash of the infantry.

The French captures at Ablain amounted to 1,000 prisoners, guns, a howitzer, and quick-firers and tons of ammunition.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

PARIS, May 16th.
6.30 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* states:—

The Germans made three counter-attacks at Steenstraate, the third at dawn being the most violent. All were repulsed with heavy losses.

We captured six machine guns and a mortar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The British last night, northward of Labassee, captured several German trenches.

Fierce fighting continues in the region of Notre Dame De Lorette. We progressed by the help of hand grenade fighting, and the enemy vainly attempted to re-take the houses at Neuville. They were also unable to take the trenches outside the village.

SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES.

GERMANS IN KILTS AND KHAKI.

LONDON, May 17th.

The Eye-Witness at Headquarters continues his narrative of the terrific battle of Ypres. He says:—

The Germans on the 10th inst. tried to wear out the British and batter the trenches with high explosives. Then, after the most violent bombardment that has occurred up to the present gas cylinders were brought into play. The infantrymen advanced and found, however, that the British were very much alive. A strange scene took place. Through the scattered woods across the clearings came a disorderly mob of attackers. Some were disguised in British uniforms. Suddenly, the British poured in a most rapid rifle and machine-gun fire. The Germans threw themselves flat but the British guns mowed the enemy with shrapnel. Dead Germans were strewn everywhere. The Germans gained a portion of a trench, but apparently were forced to retire by their own gas.

The assault was reminiscent of the forlorn hope of ill-trained levies last October. To-day it was equally hopeless.

A DENSE CLOUD OF GAS.

The Germans made another attempt with gas northward of Ypres and the Comines Canal. Two batteries of cylinders were operated, and for half an hour there was a cloud of gas so dense that a man could not see his hand held in front of his face. It bleached the grass, and turned the sandbags yellow. We were compelled to evacuate one trench, and the enemy were evidently also suffering from the effects of the gas, because they did not attack, and had to evacuate their own trench.

ENEMY EXHAUSTED.

In an attack north of the Menin road the enemy obtained a footing in our trench, but were soon driven out. The Germans were showing signs of exhaustion, and the sight of the ground, littered with their dead, was discouraging to their reinforcements. Next day they bombarded St. Julien, but their attack was delivered in the direction of the Menin road. They made three assaults, and at first gained a small advantage, but were soon driven out.

The next attack was defeated by a fusillade of rifles and machine-guns. On the third evening the fighting was even more desperate. Many Germans dressed in kilts occupied a short length of trench, but they were utterly exhausted and were easily driven back.

YPRES IN FLAMES.

The enemy was now throwing incendiary shells on Ypres, and the town was blazing fiercely in several places. The last time Ypres was so bombarded it synchronised with the abandonment of the effort to capture the city.

A British aeronaut had a marvellous escape. He lost control of his machine and looped the loop at the height of 6,000 feet, regained his seat, and landed safely. In all the duels in the air the British are invariably successful.

Two deeds of tremendous heroism are reported. During the gas attack a private worked a machine-gun, mowing down the enemy until he finally collapsed, choking and blinded by the gas. He died next day. A British machine gunner at Fromelles used two German machine-guns against the enemy until he was overwhelmed by vast masses of Germans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARMIES IN CHAMPAGNE AGAIN ACTIVE.

BRITISH SUCCESS. "A SEVERE GERMAN DEFEAT."

PARIS, May 17th.
1.45 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says:—

The fourth German attack at Steenstraate in the afternoon was repulsed.

The *communique* describes the British success as a severe German defeat.

There was serious hand to hand fighting north of Arras, in consequence of the French attacks which were aimed at the consolidation of the new front and the Germans were driven farther back.

The Germans at Ville-sur-Tourbe, in Champagne, on Saturday night exploded a mine behind the French first line. Eight German companies rushed to the attack and gained a footing, but after two counter-attacks with the bayonet and bombs we recovered the whole position and annihilated the Germans, over a thousand bodies being found in the trenches. Three hundred and seventy-seven prisoners, including twelve officers, were taken.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZEPPELIN DROPS BOMBS AT RAMSGATE.

AN ATTEMPT TO DAMAGE DOVER FAILS.

LONDON, May 17th.

5.10 a.m.

A Zeppelin dropped about forty bombs at Ramsgate at 2 o'clock this morning. Three persons were injured.

6.20 a.m.

The Zeppelin approached Dover, but was attacked and driven out to sea.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY AND INTERVENTION.

CABINET'S RESIGNATION REFUSED.

ROME, May 16th.

The King has refused to accept Sig. Salandra's resignation. The entire Ministry, therefore, remains in office.

ROME'S ENTHUSIASM.

ROME, May 17th.

Crowds are continually visiting Sig. Salandra's house and cheering. There have also been enthusiastic scenes at the British Embassy, outside which cheering crowds assembled.

"WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA OR CIVIL WAR."

PARIS, May 16th.

Telegrams from Rome say that the King has refused to accept Sig. Salandra's resignation, and that great popular rejoicings are taking place, the streets being beflagged.

The latest German opinion of the Italian crisis is that it is war against Austria or civil war.

Germans are displaying open hatred against Italians.

MORE PRO-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

ROME, May 17th.

There was an immense war demonstration with the flags of the Allies last night.

The crowd marched to the Ministries and to the residence of Sig. Salandra acclaiming the members of the Cabinet.

There was an impressive scene at the Royal Palace and at the Foreign Office, the windows and balconies of the latter building being filled with persons applauding the demonstrators.

Similar demonstrations took place at Naples and Genoa.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

AMERICA SAYS IT MUST CEASE.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.

High American circles declare that arbitration to settle United States claims will be unsatisfactory unless Germany suspends submarine warfare on merchant vessels.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNIQUE HEROISM.

TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

ATHENS, May 17th.

Special correspondents state that the heroism displayed by the Australian troops in the Dardanelles is unique in the history of modern war.

THE UNSPEAKABLE DERNBERG.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.

Herr Dernberg, who has been asked to leave the United States, has asked for a safe conduct to German from Great Britain and France.

PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATORS ATTACKED.

LISBON, May 17th.

A demonstration was proceeding on the evening of the 16th inst. to congratulate the Revolutionary leaders when the demonstrators were attacked in the streets by bombs and shots from an unknown quarter. Several persons were wounded, and there was a slight panic.

ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT POLICE.

OPORTO, May 17th.

A crowd attacked the Government police on the 16th inst., and four civilians were mortally wounded and one policeman slightly wounded.

At least 67 persons have been killed and 260 wounded in the revolt.

SOME DETAILS OF THE EMEUTE.

LONDON, May 17th.

A Lisbon telegram, dated the 16th inst. states that the new Government has sent the ex-Premier, Sr. Pimenta Castro and the ex-Minister, Sr. Medeiaros, aboard the *Vasco da Gama* (to mediate with the rebels!).

Belated Lisbon telegrams confirm the report that the Captain of the *Vasco da Gama* was murdered.

The artillery ashore replied to the fire of the rebel warships which moved into the middle of the interned German ships in the harbour, but subsequently some troops joined the revolutionaries in the barracks.

The Republican Guards on Friday night murdered the rebels.

Subsequently an amnesty was concluded.

It is announced that a National Ministry—which is the object the rebels had in view—will be formed, and will include Srs. Fernandes Costa, Duarte, Lieta, Basileo, and Paulo Falcao.

Much damage was caused to the city.

As a result of a severe fight at Santarein two hundred wounded are in hospital. Seventy died and the bodies are in the mortuary.

Carlo Sclavo has been appointed Civil Governor of Lisbon.

A Madrid telegram says it is announced that the warship *Espana* is going to Lisbon to protect Spanish and foreign interests.

THE KING OF GREECE.

ATHENS, May 17th.

The condition of the King of Greece, who recently underwent an operation, has greatly improved.

CONCERT AT THE THEATRE.

The second and final concert by Mishael Piastro (violinist) and Alfred Mirovitch (pianist), two highly accomplished musicians who are on a world tour, was given at the Theatre Royal last night. They deserved a much larger audience, but they could scarcely have had a more appreciative one. The programme last night embraced the following items:—

PART ONE.

1.—Sonate G moll ..... *L. Nicolaeff*
(Iere fois.)
Allegro animato—Andante con moto—Vivace
M. Piastro and A. Mirovitch.

2.—Concerto pour violon, fis moll *Weiniawsky*
M. Piastro.

3.—Ballade (Tema con Variacions)... *Grieg*
A. Mirovitch.

PART TWO.

4.—(*a.*) Praeludium und Allegro *Paganini-Kreisler*
(*b.*) Sicilienne ..... *Bach-Auer*
(*c.*) Caprice ..... *Paganini-Auer*
M. Piastro.

5.—(*a.*) *Prelude G moll* ..... *Rachmaninoff*
(*b.*) An convent ..... *Borodine*
(*c.*) Rhapsodie No. 15 ..... *Liszt*
A. Mirovitch.

6.—(*a.*) Ave Maria ... *Schubert-Wilhelmij*
(*b.*) Carnival Russe ..... *Wieniawsky*
M. Piastro.

H.E. the Governor and Lady May, and family attended the concert.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BATTLE OF YPRES.

VIVID NARRATIVE OF FIERCE FIGHTING.

Last week we mentioned that we had received about one half of a telegraphic summary of Eye-witness's account of the Battle of Ypres, publication of which we withheld pending receipt of the missing parts of the message. These were delivered yesterday marked "Delayed Error Service." We are enabled now to give the connected story.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Eye-witness at Headquarters describes the great battle of Ypres.

It was apparent, he says, on Saturday morning that the Germans were preparing for an attack in strength eastward of Ypres where they were concentrating under cover of a violent artillery fire. The battle began in earnest at ten o'clock in the morning. The Germans attacked the line from Ypres-Poel Cappelle road to within a short distance of the Menin road, but evidently intended to break our front in the vicinity of the Ypres—Roulers railway north and south of which the strongest and most determined assaults were delivered. The enemy penetrated at some points at Frezenberg. We counter-attacked at 4.30 between the Zonnebeke road and the railway in order to recover the ground. The British advanced most gallantly but were soon checked by machine-guns.

Meanwhile the Germans made another attack through the woods, south-west of the Menin Road, and they were also threatening our left northward of Ypres with fresh masses of troops. The most desperate fighting ensued, the German infantry coming again and again, gradually forcing the British back, though only short distance despite repeated counter-attacks. The fight was continued at night time with ever increasing fury, and it is impossible to say exactly when our line was broken at different points, but it is certain that at one time the enemy poured through along the Poet Capelle road and even reached Wieltje. There was a considerable gap on our front at Frezenberg, but British counter-attacks were rapidly organised and at both points the enemy were driven back to Frezenberg. There they stood firm and were reinforced and we again fell back.

The British counter-attacked at one in the morning in a most successful manner. They swept the enemy out of Wieltje with the bayonet, and the village was strewn with German dead. The British pushed on and regained most of the ground northward, and thus the fighting surged throughout the night. Around the scene of the conflict the sky was lit up with the flashes of guns and the light of blazing villages and farms, and against a background of smoke and flame loomed the crumbling ruins of Ypres, the battered Cathedral tower, and the spire of Cloth Hall. Sunday dawned giving a short respite, and we reorganised and consolidated.

The climax of the battle came in the afternoon when the Germans, under cover of an intense bombardment, launched no less than five separate assaults eastward of the salient.

Northward and north eastward the attacks set out were not pressed hard, as southward of the Menin road, where the fighting was most fierce, masses of infantry were hurled against us with absolute desperation which the British repulsed, with corresponding slaughter. At one point 500 Germans advanced from a wood and none escaped. There was an attempt to storm Chateau Hooge. At 6.30, however, the Germans broke and retired under our shrapnel fire. Here they had to face the concentrated fire of our guns, maxims and rifles again and again in effort to break through. They thus incurred their heaviest losses here, the ground being literally heaped with dead. The enemy were evidently temporarily unable to renew their efforts, and the fury of their offensive gradually slackened at dusk, passing into quietness with the hours of darkness. This was our most successful day in the Ypres region.

Our line was slightly reconstituted, but remained intact. Our losses were comparatively slight. The enemy presented such targets that the action resolved itself on our part into pure killing. The reason for the enemy's determined attack was possibly because he thought that the British intended to take the offensive at another point.

SPLENDID ENDURANCE.

The failure of the Germans was due to the splendid endurance of the British, who held the line under a fire which again and again blotted out whole lengths of the defences and killed the defenders by scores. The services rendered here can only truly be estimated in the light of future events, but they undoubtedly contributed to the striking success of the Frenchmen farther south.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES' TREMENDOUS CANNONADE.

In the meantime, to the southward, on Sunday, the Allies' artillery suddenly opened a tremendous cannonade. The morning was calm, bright, and clear, and the scene dawned peaceful. The bombardment began at 5 o'clock in the morning, and was at the outset slow. Then it grew in volume until the whole air quivered with the rush of the larger shells and the earth shook with the concussion of the guns. In a few minutes the distant landscape disappeared, the smoke and dust drifting heavily across the line of battle.

The British infantry advanced between Bois Grenier and Festhubert. We stormed the German first line of trenches northward of Formelles after hand-to-hand fighting with the bayonet and hand grenades. We continued to hold the position throughout the day, causing the enemy very heavy losses. Not only were Germans killed in the bombardment, but their repeated efforts to drive us from the captured position proved most costly.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH.

The advance of our Right Wing northward of Festhubert met with considerable opposition, and was not pressed. Meanwhile the Frenchmen, after a prolonged bombardment, took a German position to the north of Arras along a front of nearly five miles, and pushed forward three miles, capturing prisoners and guns. This remarkable success was gained in the course of a few hours.

Elsewhere our artillery fire was so heavy and accurate that the enemy were unable to move in the daylight.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ANOTHER WIN FOR GREEN.

Green added to his laurels yesterday by winning the final of the Handicap Singles, "A" class, this with comparitive ease despite a heavy handicap. Green, who owed 30, opposed Hall, receiving 5/6, but this did not prevent Green winning the first two sets by means of hard and clever tennis. Hall made a great recovery in the third set. His net play was both phenomenal and unconventional. It was so unconventional that Green was many times "left standing," and the set went against him by 3—6; a most unusual experience for Green. In the fourth set Green went all out, and though Hall did a lot of good things, he was not allowed to shape in the same dangerous manner as he had done in the previous set. Green won the fourth and deciding set 6—4, the full score reading, 6—3, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

The other game played last evening was the semi-final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap, between Mrs. Moxon and R. Hancock (owe 30) and Miss Wilkinson and Maas (rec. 2/6). The first named have been a formidable pair throughout the tournament and in yesterday's game they again played match winning tennis, passing into the final with 6—4, 6—3. The feature of the game was the play of Miss Wilkinson, who, in addition to doing her own work in a sound and businesslike manner, also covered up quite a few errors on the part of Maas. The latter never seemed confident, and thus matters went more or less easy for Mrs. Moxon and Hancock. The winning pair now have to meet Mrs. Winslow and Nisbet (owe 30/1) in the final. This should be a most attractive game.

SIMILARITY OF SOAP WRAPPERS.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION.

In January last in the Supreme Court William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., soap makers, of Widnes, Lancashire, England (for whom Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. are the Hongkong agents), made an application for an interim injunction restraining the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha from infringing the plaintiff's trade mark. Yesterday the matter again came before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies).

Mr. Potter said his lordship would remember that on 5th January the plaintiff was granted an interim injunction restraining the defendants from infringing the plaintiff's trade mark or passing off goods with a trade mark which was a colourable imitation of that of the plaintiff's. At that hearing counsel for the defendant said he did not know what position his clients would take up, but he was now instructed that the defendant's were prepared to consent to a perpetual injunction in the same terms as that of the interim injunction, and they would pay a nominal sum of $100, which was to go to the Prince of Wales' Fund. That sum had in fact been paid.

Mr. Jenkin (for the defendants) consented to the order and said he only desired to repeat what he had said before. His clients were merely the selling agents for the proprietors of the soap in Japan, and as soon as the facts were brought to their notice they did what they could to stop the sale of the soap, and helped the plaintiff in every way they could.

Mr. Potter said this was so.

His lordship made an order as requested.

Carter Palmer & Co
The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [64

ERUPTION ALL OVER CHILD'S LIMBS

Little Boy Also Broke Out. Other Little Girl Had Face Same. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

74, Cranbrook Rd., St. John's, London, S. E., Eng.—"My little girl then five years old had her side badly hurt, the skin being rubbed off. It soon formed a great mattery sore. Her legs at last were great sores, all over. To make matters worse my little boy aged eight broke out. His face was the worst. It was a dreadful sight.

Then my little girl two and one half years had her face the same in no time. The children were tormented with the terrible irritation. My little boy used to pick at his ears so much in his sleep that we really thought he would pick it all away. This trouble would form in mattery pimples and in no time they would break and turn into great ugly scabs. They did not know what it was to get a night's rest for weeks.

"I saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised in the paper so I thought I would try them. The first night they slept better. I bathed them regularly three times a day and dressed the places with the Cuticura Ointment and they were cured." (Signed) Mrs. Mary Lippross, Jan. 22, 1914.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. [63-22

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so to obtain the great aid of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Druggists sell them throughout the World, or post free 3/- MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

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For Ladies [65

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
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WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION [24

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3 THERAPION Price 2/9 leading Chemists. CURES BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, PILES. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. PARIS DEPOT: 12, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 20, BEEKMAN ST. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION A CURE FOR YOU EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. NONE BUT THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS GENUINE. BOTTLE STAMP ATTACHED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(As fixed by Proclamation Dated March 18th, 1915.)

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1.—*Flour*:—

(a.)—First Grade.	
per bag of 50lbs.	$4.50
per lb.	0.10
(b.)—Second Grade.	
per bag of 50lbs.	4.00
per lb.	0.08
(c.)—Third Grade.	
per bag of 50lbs.	3.50
per lb.	0.07

2.—*Tinned Milk*:—

(a.)—Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1lb. tin	0.35
(b.)—Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1lb. tin	0.25
(c.)—Ster'ized Milk, per tin (16oz.)	0.25
(d.)— " " per 1-litre tin	0.35
(e.)—Eagle Brand, per 1lb. tin	0.33
(f.)—Skimmed Milk, per 1lb. tin	0.20

3.—*Sugar*:—

Cube (in 6lb. tins), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	0.14
Granulated, per lb.	0.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.11
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.13
" No. 2 " "	0.12

4.—*Frozen Meat*:—

The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 8th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]

5.—*Market Produce*:—

	Cts.
BUTCHER MEAT.	
牛腩頭尾 Mei Lung Fà Yuk—Beef, sirloin lb.	19
and prime cut "	21
鹹牛肉 Ham Ngau Yok—Corned Beef "	19
燒牛肉 Shiu Ngau Yok—Roast Beef "	19
牛柳 Ngau Nam—Breast of Beef "	17
牛湯 Tong Yok—Beef for soup "	15
煎牛肉 Ngau Yok Fa—Beef Steak "	20
牛柳 Ngau Lao—Beef Steak, Sirloin lb.	30
腸仔牛 Ngau Yok Ch'ong—Sausages "	24
牛腦 Ngau Nó—Bullock's Brains set	10
牛舌 Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue, fresh, each	50
鹹牛舌 Hàm Ngau Le— " corned "	60
牛頭 Ngau Tau—Bullock's Head "	$1
牛心 Ngau Sam— " Heart lb.	14
鹹牛肉 Hàm Ngau Kiu—Beef Hump, salt "	20
牛蹄 Ngau Kôi—Bullock's Feet each	11
牛腰 Ngau Iu—Bullock's Kidney "	11
牛尾 Ngau Mei—Bullock's Tail "	18
牛肝 Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver lb.	13
牛肚 Ngau, T'ú—Bullock's Tripe, "	6
undressed "	6
牛頭尾四隻 Ngau Tsai T'au Kok—Calve's Head and Feet set	$1.
羊排骨 Yong Pai Kwat—Mutton Chop lb.	25
羊肉 Yong Pei—Leg of Mutton "	26
羊肩 Yong Shau—Mutton Shoulder "	24
Yong On Yuk—Saddle "	27
Chu Chong—Pig's Chitlings "	27
豬腦 Chu Nó—Pig Brains per set	24
豬脚 Chu Kôk—Pig's Feet lb.	13
豬脚仔 Chû Tsai—Pig's Fry "	15
豬頭 Chû T'au—Pig's Head "	16
豬心 Chû Sam—Pig's Heart each	11
豬腰 Chû Iu—Pig's Kidney each	18
豬肝 Chû Kon—Pig's Liver lb.	28
豬排骨 Chû P'ái Kwat—Pork Chop "	24
Chu Pei—Pork Leg "	28
Chu Yau—Pork Fat or Lard "	20
羊頭 Yong T'au—Sheep's Head & feet set	65
羊心 Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart each	8
羊腰 Yong Iu—Sheep's Kidneys each	12
羊肝 Yong Kon—Sheep's Liver lb.	25
乳豬 Chû Tsai—Sucking Pigs (to order) "	22
牛油 Shang Ngau Yau—Beef Suet "	20
羊油 Shang Yung Yau—Mutton Suet	26
牛仔肉 Ngau Tsai Yuk—Veal "	19
腸仔牛 Ngau Chai Yuk Ch'ong—Sausages	20
Chu Yau—Lard "	20
POULTRY.	
雞 Kai Tsai—Chicken lb.	35
閹雞 Sin Kai—Capons "	34
鴨 Ap—Ducks "	32
鴿 Pàn Kau—Doves each	18
雞蛋 Kai Tan—Hen's Eggs cooking doz	20
" " " fresh "	36
雞 Kai—Fowl, Canton lb	42
雞 Hoi Nim Kai—Fowls, Hainan "	30
鵝 Ngon—Geese "	24
白鴿 Pak Kop—Pigeons {Canton each, Hoihow "	28, 25
火鴨 Fo Kai Kung—Turkeys, Cock lb.	60
火鴨 Fo Kai Mo—Turkeys, Hen "	45
沙鷸 Sa Ts'ei—Snipe each	22
山雞 Shan Kai—Pheasant "	75
鶉 Um Ch'un—Quail "	25
木鷄 Chà Ku—Partridge "	65
野兔 To Tsai—Hare "	—
麋鹿 Mask Deer "	—
野鴨 Shih Ap—Teal "	—
雀花禾 Wo Fà Tsak—Rice Birds doz.	—
Fish	
鯉魚 Kai Yü—Barbel "	16
鯧魚 Pin Yü—Bream "	18
生水魚 Tam Shui Yü—Canton Fresh water Fish "	15
鯉魚 Le Yü—Carp "	20
貓魚 Chàk Yü—Cat Fish "	12
鱈魚 Mun Yü—Codfish "	14
蟹 Hai—Crabs "	26
墨魚 Mak Yü—Cuttle Fish "	16
鯊魚沙 Shá Méng Yü—Dab "	12
鯊魚眉 Wong Mei Lun—Dace "	13
鯊魚 Tit Tó Shá—Dog Fish "	10
海鰻 Hoi Man—Eels, Conger "	13
鰻魚 Tam Shui Yü—Eels, Fresh water "	18
黃鰻 Wong Sin—Eels, Yellow "	32
田鷄 T'in Kai—Frogs "	33
石斑 Shak Pan—Garoupa "	40
白鯽魚 Pak Kap Yü—Gudgeon "	16
白鰭 Tso Pak Yü—Herrings "	20
甲魚 Cheung Kwan Kap—Halibut "	20
鯉魚 Wong Fà Yü—Laberus "	18
鯉魚 Wu Yü—Loach "	26
龍蝦 Lung Hà—Lobsters "	23
鯖魚 Shi Yü—Mackerel "	20
鯛魚 Mong Yu—Meng Fish "	32
鯔魚 Chai Yt—Mullet "	16
蠔 Shang Hó—Oysters "	22
鸚哥魚 Kai Kung Yü—Parrot Fish "	12
鱸 Tau Lú—Perch "	18
Hau Tsz Yü—Pike "	16
比目魚 Fa Po Tun—Plaice "	15
白鯧 Pàk Ch'ong—Pomfret, White. "	28
黑鯧 Bàk Ch'ong— " Black "	26
蝦 Ming Ha—Prawns "	38
鱭魚 Fai Fa Sha—Rays "	10
石斑魚 Shek Ban Kung—Rock Fish "	16
春魚 Chun Yü—Roach "	12
鮭魚 Ma Yau Yü—Salmon, Canton "	30
鯊魚 Sha Yü—Shark "	7
鰈魚 P'ó Yü—Skate "	8
蝦 Ha—Shrimps "	25
鯛魚 Isp Yü—Snapper "	28
龍利魚 T'ât Sa Yü—Soles "	26
鱒魚 Wan Yü—Tench "	16
龍利魚 Tso Hau Yü—Turbot "	18
龜 Kok Yü—Turtles, small, fresh-water "	60
Pàk Bit Yü—White Bait "	—
生魚 Shang Yu—Salmon, Fresh Water,	—

Fruits.

仁核桃 Hang Yan—Almonds lb.	35
蘋果仔金 Kam Shan Ping Ko—Apples, California "	16
香蕉山 Shang Heung Tsiu—Bananas brides, Macao "	3
楊桃 Yeung T'o—Carambola "	12
椰子 Ye Tsz—Cocoanuts "	8
檸檬 Ning Mong—Lemons, Chinese each	10
檸檬仔金 Kam San Lingmon—Lemon, American each	10
荔枝干 Lai Chi Kon—Lichees, dried lb	14
橙 Ch'eng—Oranges, Sweet "	28
橙 Ch'eng—Oranges, Sweet "	8
梨子 Sà Li—Pears Canton "	10
生花 Fa Shang—Peanuts "	10
Hung Tsi—Persimmons large "	—
蕉大 Tai Tsiu—Plantains "	—
柚子 Chim Lo Luk Yau—Pumelo, Siam	20
核桃仁 San Hop Tá—Walnuts, Fresh lb	15
子提葡 P'ó Tai Tsz—Grapes "	30

Vegetables, &c.

竹筍 Yà Chi Chuk—Artichokes lb.	8
芽菜 Ngà Tsöi—Beans, Sprout "	8
豆角 Tau Kok— " Lon. "	10
紅菜頭 Hung Ts'ói Tau—Beetroot each	6
苦瓜 Fu Kwa—Bitter Squash "	8
青菜 Tsing Ke—Brinjals Green "	6
元菜 Yuen Ke— " Red "	8
洋菜 Kai Ts'oi—Cabbage Chinese lb	10
白菜仔上 S'hai Kai Ts'oi—" Shanghai "	14
蔗芯 Kau Shun—Cane Shoots "	8
花菜 Yo Ts'oi Fà—Cauliflower each	8
花菜頭大 Tai Yo Ts'oi Wà—" Large Size "	15
花菜頭中 Chung Yo Ts'oi Fa—Cauliflower Med. Size "	10
胡蘿蔔 Kam Shün—Carrots lb	6
芹菜 Toug Kan Ts'oi—Celery, China "	8
乾辣椒 Kson Lát Chiu—Chilies, Dried "	25
紅辣椒 Hung Fà Tsiu—Chilies, Red "	10
青辣椒 Ching Lat Tsiu—Chilies, Green "	8
咖喱頭 Kah, Li Ts'ói Liu—Curry Stuff English "	10
青瓜 Ching Kwa—Cucumbers each	2
蒜頭 Shuen Tau—Garlic lb	8
薑子 TszKeung—Ginger, young "	6
薑母 Lo Keung—Ginger, old "	9
辣根 Lik Kan—Horse Radish, S'hai "	12
粟米 SukMai—Indian Corn each	—
菜生芽 Yeung Shang Ts'oi—Lettuce "	1
荸薺 Ma Tai—Water Chestnuts, lb Common "	6
荸薺蓮 Kwoi Lam Ma Tai—Water "	8
蘑菇生 Shang Tsó Ku—Mushrooms, fresh "	35
馬卡 Mó ka—Okres "	—
洋葱頭 Yeung Ts'ung Tau—Onions Bombay "	8
蔥 Chang Ts'ung—Onions Green "	6
白蔥仔上 Shanghai Ts'ung Tau—Onions, Shanghai "	7
芫荽 Young Yuen Sö—Parsley, Eng "	8
白薯仔上 Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Japanese "	3
白薯 O Mun Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Macao "	—
白薯頭花 Fa Ko Shu Tsai—Potatoes, American "	8
番薯 Fan Shu—Potatoes, Sweet "	3
南瓜 Tung Kwa—Pumpkin "	3
白蘿蔔 Hung Lo Pak Tsai—Radish "	5
白蘭頭 Kon Ts'ung Tau—Shallots "	8
Yin Ts'oi—Spinach "	5
茄子 FauKe—Tomatoes "	6
芋子 Fú Tau—Taros "	6
蘿蔔 Lo Pak—Turnips Chinese "	4
TsitKwa—Vegetable Marrow "	4
茭白筍 Sai Yuong Ts'oi—Water Cresses "	12
蓮藕 Lien Ngau—Lily Root "	6
Tai Shü—Yams "	8
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15% above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding $2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in Clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15%.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odner, 16th May—Bangkok 9th May, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

ATAGOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,523, K. Kawamura, 14th May—Miike 7th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 2,912, T. Hori, 10th May—Shanghai 7th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHENGTU, British str., 1,228, Speed, 15th May—Bangkok 6th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 477, Ross, 4th May—Shanghai 30th April, General.—Chinese.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 899, Murakami, 15th May—Swatow 14th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEMODOCUS, British str., 4,269, A. E. Dodd, 7th May—Singapore 2nd April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Chisaki, 14th May—Moji 8th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

HAITAN, British str., 1,163, J. W. Evans, 16th May—Swatow 15th May, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,660, A. Sveen, 11th May—Seliman, Borneo, 5th May, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

HINSANG, British str., 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 9th May—Sandakan 3rd May, Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,215, S. Fujisaki, 12th May—Moji 6th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., 4,031, S. Tominaga, 16th May—Japan 12th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

HOPSANG, British str., 1,359, C. A. Robertson, 13th May—Bangkok 2nd May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Marguerite, Hoihow 14th May, General.—A. R. Marty.

HUPEH, British str., 1,205, C. P. Cole, 9th May—Bangkok 1st May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

IKOMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,207, B. Fukuyei, 14th May—Moji 8th May, Coal.—Order.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 14th May—Kobe 9th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, C. McArthur 14th May—Shanghai 11th May, General—Chinese.

KULICHOW, British str., 1,229, E. Forsyth, 14th May—Tientsin 7th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KUTSANG, British str., 2,109, R. C. D. Bradley, 15th May—Singapore 9th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOKSANG, British str., 979, D. W. Ritchie, 8th May—Haiphong 6th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LUCHOW, British str., 1,217, D. R. Davies, 14th May—Shanghai 11th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PERSIA, British str., 4,355, John Hill, 11th May—San Francisco 9th May, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.30 a.m.—The depression has advanced to the vicinity of Tokio; pressure has consequently decreased quickly over N. China. Slight increases have also occurred over the Loochoos, Formosa and the Philippines, and slight decreases over Annam and the south coast of China. An area of relatively low pressure extends from Annam to the Macclesfield Bank.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. to S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy.
Formosa Channel	North winds, light.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

17TH MAY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	7 a.	29.80	34	95	NNE	4	b
Nemuro	6 a.	30.02	—	—	S	3	—
Hakodate	"	29.83	—	—	NNW	1	—
Tokio	"	29.55	—	—	NW	5	—
Kochi	"	29.70	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	29.80	—	—	WNW	3	—
Kagoshima	"	29.82	—	—	NW	2	—
Oshima	"	29.91	—	—	N	3	—
Naha	"	29.97	—	—	—	0	—
Ishi'jima	"	29.95	—	—	E	1	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.83	—	—	SW	12	—
Chefoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	29.88	59	93	N	3	bc
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.95	59	98	ESE	1	b
Gutslaff	"	29.93	61	—	SE	2	ov
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.86	70	22	NW	2	o
Amoy	6 a.	29.80	72	90	NE	1	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.87	68	87	S	2	o
Taichu	"	29.86	68	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.85	72	—	NE	2	b
Koshun	"	29.84	75	—	NE	4	b
Pescadores	"	29.85	72	—	NNE	4	b
Canton	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	"	29.80	74	86	E	3	o
Gap Rock	"	29.80	—	—	SE	2	o
Macao	"	29.76	72	89	ESE	1	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	29.71	73	100	E	2	rf
Tourane	"	29.71	75	—	WNW	2	o
Cape St. James	"	29.76	79	—	SW	2	o
Aparri	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	29.74	76	88	S	1	o
Manila	"	29.79	77	96	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.80	77	94	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.78	79	90	N	1	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	"	29.00	84	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7 RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 17th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	29.86	29.83
Temperature	81	74	76
Humidity	66	86	82
Wind Direction	North	East	East
" Force	1	3	4
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 16th... 82

Lowest open air Temperature on 16 th .. 68

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 18th to 24th May.

		HIGH WATER		LOW WATER.	
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	18	m 1 30	3 6	m 3 20	3 5
		m 10 17	7 0	6 47 a	1 2
Wed.	19	No infer.	high-er than	low-er than	water
		m 10 56	6 8	7 40 a	1 3
Thurs.	20	No infer.	high-er than	low-er than	water
		m 11 43	6 5	8.36 a	1 4
Fri.	21	No infer.	high-er than	low-er than	water
		0 43 a	6 2	9 34 a	1 0
Satur.	22	No infer.	high-er than	low-er than	water
		2 11 a	5 7	10.29	1 7
Sun.	23	m 5 21	4 4	m 9 52 a	4 0
		3 46 a	5 4	11 16	1 8
Mon.	24	m 5 36	4 9	m 11 31	3 2
		5 14 a	5 3	11 54 a	2 1

CHINESE CURRENCY.

LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. W. J. Hinton, B.A., Professor of Political Economy at the Hongkong University, has been giving a short series of lectures at the University on the subject of Chinese Currency. In the first two Professor Hinton described the existing currency conditions in China, and in the third and last lecture he discussed the question of its reform.

Any reform of the currency must have two aims, namely, a head, stable standard of value, and uniformity in the coinage. The Chinese Government was already committed to measures which would secure the second of these ends. They were issuing dollars of about 72/100 Kuping Tael 900 fine, and attempting to displace the present currency by these and notes based upon these. When the slow progress of this reform was complained of, people forgot the area of China. China proper was as large as Europe without Russia, and that continent had nineteen separate coinage systems, only partially uniform. Given peace and a continuance of the present policy a considerable improvement in the currency in this direction might be expected.

As to the stability of value or constant purchasing power in a currency, it was incapable of realisation under present conditions, but the nearest approach to it was given by a Gold Standard such as was used in Great Britain. To a slightly less degree stability was also ensured by a Gold Exchange Standard. The essential advantage of this system was that it enabled a gold standard to be maintained in a country with a silver circulation. Hence its adoption, among other places, by the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, Japan, and in a limited form, British India. The details varied with local circumstances. In some places gold might be current in small amounts, in others it might hardly even be seen; the circulation might be partly the other. In any case it was a token money maintained at parity with gold by the fact that it was redeemable in gold—or in rights to receive gold elsewhere.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD.

Suppose a Government using a silver dollar and note currency wished to fix the value of the dollar at 2/-. That was to say, the dollar was always to buy as much as one-tenth of a sovereign would buy. This could be done provided the dollar was freely exchangeable for gold, ten dollars for a sovereign. It then became a silver or paper symbol for 12.327 grains of standard gold. It was not gold, but it was evidence of a right to receive gold. Now, the Government might find it inconvenient to keep large reserves of gold on hand in the country, and on examining the reasons for the presentation of dollars for redemption, it would find that in many cases they were presented for the sake of securing gold to settle international balances. But drafts on a gold account in London would serve this purpose as well as sovereigns. All that was necessary, therefore, to secure that the dollars should remain near par, was that they should always be able (when presented in sufficient amounts) to buy gold at a fixed ratio. When the balance of trade or payment was unfavourable, dollars would be presented to buy gold credits in Europe. When the exchange went the other way, gold credits would be converted into dollars, which would thus be released into the circulation. With an adequate reserve and by judicious manipulation, this could be carried on so long as there was not an extremely prolonged unfavourable balance of trade. If dollars were presented for gold, the receiving bank must keep them out of circulation until the exchange turned the other way. Theoretically these dollars were so much gold, which had gone out of the country. The consequent restriction of currency had the effect of encouraging exports, since prices fell and the country became a good place to buy in, but a bad place in which to sell. Thus the balance tended to be restored. This was the type of currency which Dr. Vissering had proposed for China in his capacity as Monetary Adviser to the Chinese Government. The lecturer quoted a summary of these proposals.

DR. VISSERING'S ORIGINAL PROPOSALS.

The reform was to be undertaken in three periods. In the first the gold unit was to be fixed at about 1/20th of a pound sterling and, through a reorganised Central Bank, introduced as one more element in the present welter of currencies. It was to be a money of account, like a tael, but of more stable value, being of gold. At this point the co-operation of the banks was essential if the new money was to come into general use. When this had been accomplished the Central Bank was to build up a reserve by taking gold or its equivalent and issuing notes redeemable in gold or drafts. The paper currency was then to become legal tender, and act as part of the circulating medium. At the end of the first period it would be possible to tell whether or not the conditions of foreign trade in China were favourable to the establishment of a full gold exchange standard.

The second stage was concerned with the issue of silver tokens of a weight and fineness to be then decided (1/3rd of a Kuping tael 987 fine was suggested). These coins with their subsidiary issue, were to be put into circulation, and a corresponding gold reserve built up, in Europe or China or both, as occasion demanded. Gold might also be coined to some extent; the sovereign and American gold eagle might be made legal tender, together with this new coin of 20 units, possibly some gold certificates might be put on the same footing. The second period would be brought to a close by the declaration of these token coins, gold coins, and gold certificates, as unlimited legal tender.

The next stage consisted of the withdrawal and demonetisation of the old silver dollars, and the cash, and the supersession of the Sycee by the new unit so far as possible.

THREEFOLD OBJECTION TO THE SCHEME.

The objections to the scheme were threefold. In the first place the requirements of different parts of China were so widely different that it would be difficult to introduce a uniform scheme which would suit all parts alike. This difficulty it was proposed to overcome by first introducing the new gold unit as a money of account, especially dealt in by a new Central Bank with monopolistic privileges of issue. But the success of such a scheme depended upon the hearty co-operation of the Chinese and foreign bankers, and this constituted the second difficulty. However much the reform of the currency might be to the benefit of deposit banking in the future, there seemed to be no reason to suppose that the business of exchange banking would benefit by the change. The ultimate benefit was theoretical, and involved readjustments and modifications of business methods which might not prove easy. The immediate loss was likely to prove a very practical consideration as soon as the demonetisation of all other money took place. It therefore seemed doubtful whether this support would be forthcoming, and in that event it was unlikely that the Chinese Government could force the scheme through. The third difficulty was that of preventing counterfeiting. It was proposed at first to issue what were practically bank notes redeemable in gold credits or to some extent in gold coin. When people had grown used to the new unit it was suggested that silver token coins should be issued. But this left the difficulty of preventing counterfeiting where it was before, and the expedient suggested as a possible course, namely, the imposition of an import duty to raise the value of silver bullion so as to make full weight counterfeiting unprofitable, was also open to serious objections.

All these difficulties had of course been recognised by so able an economist and banker as Dr. Vissering, and much weight should be attached to the fact that a somewhat similar reform had been carried out very successfully in the Dutch Indies through his bank.

The measures which he suggested to meet these difficulties were ingenious, but they all depended for their success upon the hearty goodwill and co-operation of bankers and merchants or upon rather extraordinary ability and integrity in Governments. The lecturer was by no means satisfied that there was what English parliamentarians would call a "Mandate for Currency Reform" in China, and it was perhaps too much to hope that so delicate and complicated a sequence of reforms could be carried out in China as we knew it to-day. It might be possible, as the Doctor suggested, to carry out his scheme in part, but that would not seem to do much more than add to the present confusion.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

HOW THEY HAVE FACED THE WAR.

BOMBAY, April 22nd.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held to-morrow, and in anticipation of the gathering the committee's report reviewing the year's work has been issued. This shows that after the outbreak of war a dozen mills resolved to stop working for some time, but the majority of the factories continued to work more or less, having regard to the considerably cheaper cotton with which they were able to work. It was a source of gratification that all through the crisis the cotton industry was carried on with calmness, courage and the spirit of hopefulness which have demonstrated its inherent soundness in spite of unprecedented depression and many economic difficulties caused by the war in all parts of the world. The problem of the supply of chemicals and dyes which had been regularly imported from Germany, the committee says, presented the greatest difficulty, but what prudence and business foresight could suggest was done. When peace conditions happily prevail, and the sooner the better, it would make a respectful representation to the Government on the prejudicial effect of the embargo on raw materials for the use of cotton manufacturers in India, which, through a disguise, is in reality a protective measure for the benefit of cotton manufacturers of the United Kingdom. The fiscal autonomy of that staple Indian industry, of which cotton is not the least, can have free and full play. The committee, however, cannot refrain from expressing its unqualified satisfaction at the statesmanlike manner in which the Imperial Government have endeavoured to help all trade interests in the country and the steps it took in January of the current year to restore credit by making available considerably larger cash balances than were ordinarily made available for purposes of commerce and manufacture.

GERMAN CONTEMPT FOR WOMEN.

A well-informed correspondent of "T.P.'s Journal of Great Deeds," who knows Germany intimately, explains in the current issue how militarism has crushed the finer instincts of the German in his treatment of his women folk. He gives interesting details:—

"When a German boy is five years old his mother begins to look to him as her lord and master. You will find her making excuses to him if the dinner is late; his sisters must wait on him; he gets the best room in the house, while his mother and sisters are often content with the worst."

"Here in England, where people are rather easy-going and soft-hearted, it is often asked wistfully whether the Kaiser has any qualms of conscience. Not at all. The Kaiser and his officers are absolutely incapable of conscience qualms. The ruined homes of Belgium, its murdered babes and violated womanhood, do not wring a tear in Germany, for Germany has long ago ceased to hold home and womanhood in honour."

The writer makes out a complete case against the brutal methods of the German, explaining to a very large extent the unprecedented conduct of the pirates and others.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY.

COMPANY'S STRONG POSITION.

The twentieth annual general meeting of Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd., was held at the offices of the company, 34, Fenchurch-street, E.C., on April 8th, Mr. A. G. Angier (chairman) presiding.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read by the secretary (Mr. G. Lennox),

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts have been in your possession for some days, and I will presume that you do not desire that they should be read. In moving their adoption it will not be necessary to detain you for long. Respecting the accounts, these are fully set out and show the position of the company as at December 31st last. I do not think they require any elaboration, but should there be any further information respecting them desired by any shareholder I will do my best to supply the same. The general position shown by the figures in the balance sheet is one on which I think the company may congratulate itself. A banker friend of mine who happened to notice it said it was one of the strongest balance sheets he had seen. I hope we may long remain in the position there exhibited, which is that one could discharge every liability at sight. As to the report, there is not much to add. Despite the fact that for nearly half the period covered by it the country has been at war, the profits have not been affected to a degree that might have been anticipated. The board are able to recommend for your approval the same dividend as for the previous year, which was our record distribution. You will have observed that we could have again allocated a sum to still further strengthen the reserve fund, but in the present times of uncertainty the board have thought it more prudent to carry forward a larger disposable balance to meet possible emergencies or unforeseen circumstances that may arise. I am glad to say that so far, after eight months of war, a portion of which period is covered by the present report, we have not been affected so much as might have been expected. We can only hope that this state of affairs will continue, so that the sum now carried forward will be available for further allocation. Our manager, who, I am glad to say, participates with the other members of the staff, through a bonus on the profits earned, has again postponed the leave due to him, so that in the present times he is on the spot to attend to the company's affairs. Shareholders will, I am certain, feel the same appreciation of his action that the board also entertains. Apart from all that the war brings or may entail, you will doubtless have noticed the recent improvement in the conditions prevailing in the rubber world. As this means so much to Singapore and Malaya we may hope it will have a good effect on trade in general—an effect in which we may also have a share. Before closing my remarks I would allude briefly to the recent outbreak of a portion of the Native Infantry Regiment in Singapore. At the time of the outbreak our manager was away from the Colony, and we have heard of no loss we have sustained. A rigid censorship has only permitted us to view the unfortunate incident as "through a glass darkly," but order seems to have been soon restored, and we may hope that whatever the origin may have been any repetition will be impossible, and that Singapore business in general, and our own affairs in particular, will not be untowardly affected. I may say that the incident had some influence with the board, in conjunction with the general uncertainty, in recommending the increase in the sum to be carried forward. I will now move that "the report of the directors and the annexed statement of the company's accounts to December 31st, 1914, duly audited, be now received, approved, and adopted."

The motion was seconded by Mr. G. W. Giles.

Mr. E. C. Lane congratulated the directors upon the very satisfactory report, and said that the shareholders hardly expected the same dividend as last year. With regard to the reference in the auditor's report to the bonus voted to the directors for the year 1912, he asked whether this vote was quite in order. The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

The resolution before the meeting was then put, and was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I now move: "That a final dividend of 25 per cent., less income tax, be declared out of the net profit of the company for the 12 months ending December 31st, 1914, making 40 per cent. in all for the year."

Mr. H. Russell Preston seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman: The next business is the re-election of the retiring director, and I beg to propose that Mr. G. W. Giles be re-elected a director of this company. Mr. Giles has had a long association with us here, and his technical knowledge of the many articles in which we deal makes him a most valuable member of the board.

Mr. H. Russell Preston seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

Capt. C. V. Lloyd proposed that Messrs. Cooper, Scott & Co. be re-appointed auditors to the company at a fee of 20 guineas. Mr. H. Gibbs seconded, and the motion was passed.

Mr. Lane asked as to the prospects for the current year.

The Chairman replied that the outlook was fairly satisfactory. They did not feel the effects of the war so much as they might have expected. However, whilst they were going through times like the present he did not feel inclined to hazard an opinion as to the future.

Mr. Gibbs: I should like to propose a vote of thanks to you and the board for the able way in which you have conducted the affairs of the company, and the very nice balance-sheet which you have presented. It has been a very arduous as well as an anxious time.

The motion, seconded by Mr. S. C. Hadley, was passed, and briefly acknowledged by the Chairman.

The proceedings then terminated.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

GRIEVANCES AND REMEDIES.

WORK OF AMERICAN AGENTS.

The British Government has issued as a White Book the correspondence with the United States Ambassador in London, relating to the treatment of prisoners of war and interned civilians in the United Kingdom and Germany. The reports of the American agents in the two countries furnish a striking contrast, and show the genuine and often arbitary hardships to which British prisoners in Germany are subjected.

The period covered by the correspondence extends from August 25, 1914, to March 25 of this year. It begins with the notification to Mr. Page that the British Government have instituted a "Prisoners of War Information Bureau" and that they propose to communicate periodical lists of prisoners, if reciprocity on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary is assured. It ends with the telegraphic intimation by the British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, that the United States Ambassador in Berlin is doing everything possible for the inspection of camps and the relief of prisoners.

The delicate question of the treatment of prisoners of war passed through manifold phases before it reached this comparatively satisfactory stage. It is only just to record at once that from the outset the United States, through the agency of their various diplomatic and other representatives, have shown uniform courtesy and consideration in the discharge of their function as the intermediary between Great Britain and the Powers with which she is at war. No one, moreover, is more unreservedly entitled to this tribute than Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador in London.

PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL NEEDS.

The task of the American agents and representatives has been a hard one. Both classes of prisoners in Germany, military and civilian, have repeatedly had to claim their good offices, in mitigation of the undeserved and, to all appearances, arbitrary hardships to which they have been subjected at the hands of their captors. Material and physical needs have received careful attention, and the question of spiritual ministration has not been overlooked. Last October, for example, Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador in Berlin, reported that some 3,000 British prisoners at Döberitz were in need of blankets and overcoats. His Excellency took steps to supply these wants, and asked the German Government to issue more blankets, but received no reply. The men complained of insufficient food and asked for tobacco. Mr. Gerard suggested that he should be furnished with funds for the purpose of looking after these prisoners.

As regards the military prisoners, a report by the American Consul-General in Berlin, dated October 16, describes the "objectionable features" in regard to the treatment of British officers detained at Torgau.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

On another occasion Mr. Gerard had to report that British officers were in need of uniforms, particularly of overcoats. Steps were subsequently taken to remedy this defect. The differential treatment meted out to British officers was borne out by the evidence of a Russian medical officer who returned last December to Petrograd after three weeks' detention as prisoner of war at Dän Hollan bei Stralsund. His evidence, which was translated by the British Ambassador in Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan, was as follows:—

"The British officers are not as well treated as the Russian officers. They are classed among the less-educated Russians, who speak no language other than Russian, so that they cannot talk. The Russians are allowed to buy books, but the British officers are not allowed to do so. The German lieutenant in charge is openly insulting and hostile towards the British prisoners. One British officer complained of his conduct and expressed the opinion that the German officer was acting on his own feelings and that the German authorities were not aware of his conduct towards the British officers, but the doctor did not entirely share that view."

On December 26 Sir Edward Grey transmitted to Mr. Page a report by Major Vandaleur, 1st Cameronians, who had just escaped from Crefeld, where he had been interned, on the treatment meted out to him and to other British officers and men after capture by the German forces, and during their transfer to places of internment. Major Vandaleur was taken prisoner on October 13, 1914, close to La Bassée, by the Prussian Guard cavalry. He himself was well treated by this corps, and was given food and shelter, but his fellow-prisoners were not treated so well. He believes that the treatment he received was inspired by the hope of getting information out of him. He was bombarded with numberless inquiries, especially with regard to the alleged use by the British of dum-dum bullets, and as to the state of the British Army. At Douai, although wounded, he was detained on the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville with a sentry over him, and was subjected to continual abuse and revilement. After describing the brutal and inhuman treatment to which he and his fellow-prisoners were exposed on their way to Germany to be interned, he expresses the opinion that this treatment is deliberately arranged for by superior authority "with the object of making us as miserable and despicable objects as possible." The French officers were treated quite differently. On arrival at Crefeld the treatment improved, and the account which he gives of the daily routine shows that there, at any rate, less ground for complaint could be found.

From Ruhleben, Gottingen, Ulm, and other internment camps similar complaints have from time to time been received. Indeed, the whole trend of the report suggests that, while the treatment of prisoners of war in the United Kingdom has been uniformly humane, British military and civilian prisoners in Germany have had to submit to treatment which has gone from bad to worse in keeping with the changing military and economic fortunes of their captors. In view of these capricious variations, the British public will have learned with relief the arrangements which, under the auspices of the United States Government, have been made for carrying out at regular intervals a regular inspection of the prison camps.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Japan* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 16th May, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

The str. *Oriental* left Singapore for this port on the 15th instant at noon with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 19th instant at about noon.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

REPORT ON TREATMENT.

A UNITED STATES TRIBUTE.

Mr. John B. Jackson, of the American Embassy in Berlin, who, on behalf of the German Government, recently made an inspection of the ships and encampments in which Germans are interned in Great Britain, issued his report last month. He finds that the conditions generally are as good as could be expected, and Mr. Jackson is at pains to say that there is nowhere any wish to make the lot of the prisoners harder than is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Jackson says that he was able to inspect nine ships and 13 other places in which German prisoners of war are interned. Approximately there were 400 officers (active and reserve, including a few Austrians), 6,500 soldiers and naval sailors, and between 19,000 and 20,000 merchant sailors and civilians (German and Austrian) interned on February 1. Probably less than one-third of the total number of German subjects or persons of German birth in the United Kingdom are interned at present, and many of those interned have no wish to return to Germany. Besides seafaring persons there are a considerable number of boys under 17 and men over 55 who are interned, but in every case which came to his attention note had been taken of the fact by the local commandant and reported to the authorities, with a view to repatriation, except where men had no wish to be sent to Germany.

He understood that approximately 10 per cent. of those originally interned had been released. He heard of various cases where civilians had been permitted to go to America on parole, and many other applications for permission were under consideration. He heard of no cases where women were interned. Wherever he went he was granted every facility to see all that there was to be seen and to converse freely with the prisoners without any kind of control or supervision. On two occasions he lunched with the German officers, no British or soldier being present. The officers were under practically no supervision so long as they remained within the camps themselves, and there is no direct contact between them and the British officers and soldiers except when they leave the barbed wire enclosure.

SMUGGLING IN SAUSAGES.

The German fatigue and police work is done by the prisoners themselves. Opportunities are given for exercise, but it is not obligatory, although all prisoners are compelled to spend certain hours every day outside their sleeping quarters. As a rule very little has been done as yet to provide occupation or employment for interned prisoners, military or civil. Soldiers and sailors are allowed to wear civilian clothes when they have no uniforms, and civilians are provided with blankets, shoes, and clothing of all kinds by the British Government when they have not the means to purchase such articles. Soap is also provided, but towels, toothpaste, brushes, etc., must generally be supplied by the prisoner himself or through the American Embassy in London on account of the German Government. Books printed before the outbreak of the war are permitted in English and other languages, and English newspapers have been permitted since the end of January. The regulations regarding the receipt of parcels, letters, and money and for outgoing correspondence are similar to those in Germany. In certain cases the right to receive correspondence has been suspended as punishment for breaches of discipline, such as receipt or transmission of clandestine letters or the attempt to send letters through bottles thrown from the ships. In some cases cigars and sausages had been cut open, because it had been found that they had been used to smuggle letters to the prisoners. It seemed to take from three to six weeks to receive an answer to a letter sent to Germany.

The food furnished to prisoners is practically the ration of the British soldier, and seemed to be generally satisfactory, both as regards quality and quantity. There were a considerable number of individual complaints, but most of these concerned the monotonous character of the diet—that there was too much beef and too little pork; that there was white instead of brown bread; and that there were not enough fresh vegetables. The free use of tobacco was permitted everywhere. No alcoholic drinks are allowed, except to officers, who can purchase what they like, with the exception of spirits. In most of the camps visits are permitted, but in many cases the camps are so inaccessible that this permission is rarely availed of. In general, the health of the camps has been good. From the beginning of the war up to February 11 there had been 83 deaths (70 from wounds) among the combatant prisoners, and only 20 (four as the result of the riot at Douglas) among the German non-combatants. In general the hospital arrangements were primitive, but they appeared to be sufficient.

FEAR OF ZEPPELINS.

The officers without exception told Mr. Jackson that they had always been treated like officers and honourable men by the English soldiers, and many of the German soldiers told him of instances where they had been protected by the English from assaults by the mob on their way through France. From the civilians, however, there were many complaints, especially from those who had been taken from neutral ships or who had been arrested in the Colonies, as to the manner of their arrest and their treatment before being brought to the detention camps.

"On the whole," concludes Mr. Jackson, "the present treatment seems to be as good as could be expected under the circumstances. The new camps are all better than the older and everywhere there seemed to be an intention to improve on existing conditions. Lack of organization and preparation would account for most of the hardships which prevailed at first. Absolutely nowhere did there seem to be any wish to make conditions any harder or more disagreeable for the prisoners than was necessary, and I saw no instance, and heard of none, where any prisoners had been subjected either to intentional personal annoyance or undeserved discipline."

Mr. Jackson attaches to his report a detailed account of each camp and ship that he visited. He describes Donnington Hall as "a beautiful place." There is regularly a hot breakfast, a light meat luncheon, and a three-course dinner in the evening. There is also a well-stocked wine cellar (wines, beer, champagne, whisky, &c.), and a store from which the prisoners can buy practically anything which they want in the way of food delicacies or clothing. The cooks are German and Austrian civilians formerly employed in English hotels. The officers, Mr. Jackson adds, were much pleased by their transfer to this place.

Of the ships the *Royal Edward* was obviously the show ship. On board the interned were separated in three classes dependent to a certain extent upon their social standing, but to a greater extent upon their ability to meet extra expenses. Prisoners were permitted to avail themselves of the regular first-class cabins upon payment in advance of from 5s. to 2s. 6d. a week, according to the number of persons occupying a cabin. All the prisoners are locked below decks at night, which caused some nervousness among them owing to the apprehension of danger from Zeppelins.—*The Times.*

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 20th May:—
9.15 p.m.—Henry Dallas at the Theatre Royal —"The Quaints."

Saturday, 22nd May:—
Noon—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, 25th May:—
Noon—Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* sailed from Yokohama on May 12th for Hongkong *viâ* Manila. She is carrying the mails and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 24th inst.

The C. P. R. str. *Monteagle* left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 11th May, p.m., and is due to arrive at Vancouver on Tuesday, 25th May.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Japan* sailed from Calcutta on the 6th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.

Anchoria, sailed from Liverpool, May 8th.

Bengali, sailed from Suez, May 12th.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Choysang from Swatow, is due in Hongkong 19th May.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Monmouthshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 18th May.

Merionethshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 30th May.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1913.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHIPSHING, British str., 1,199, Walker, 15th May—Hongay 12th May, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CORDILLERE, French str., 3,024, Mages, 17th May—Saigon 14th May, General.—M. M. Co.

DERWENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 16th May—Saigon 13th May, Rice and General.—Chinese.

EIGER, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingalsen, 16th May—Newchwang 8th May, General.—Chinese.

KATORI MARU, Japanese str., 6,517, B. Kon, 17th May—London 10th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KOREA, American str., 5,051, A. W. Nelson, 17th May—San Francisco 17th April.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerlund, 17th May—Shanghai 13th May, General.—Chinese.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1,173, L. Hussey, 16th May—Saigon 12th May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,237, G. W. Muir, 16th May—Chingwantao 8th May, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,220, Jones, 16th May—Shanghai 13th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

May 17th.

BORNEO MARU, Japanese str., for Batavia.
CORDILLERE, French str., for Yokohama.
HANGSANG, British str., for Canton.
YUNNAN, British str., for Camranh Bay.

DEPARTURES.

May 17th.

ATAGOSAN MARU, Japanese str., for Miike.
CHAOCHOW, British str., for Singapore.
EIGER, Norwegian str., for Canton.
FAUSANG, British str., for Saigon.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., for Canton.
KWANGTAH, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
KWEILIN, British str., for Canton.
SENANG British str., for Singapore.
SANGOLA, British str., for Calcutta.
ST. ALBANS, British str., for Moji.
TJILIWONG, Dutch str., for Batavia.
YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yingchow*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Tisdale, Mr. Carlton, and Mr. Steel.

Per *Cordillere*, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Mr. E. H. Hartmann, Mr. H. C. Haven, M. J. J. Ashness, Mr. B. J. Ashness, Mr. J. Johnston, Miss S. G. Philipps, Rev. Tragella, from Saigon, Mrs. F. Inouye.

Per *Korea*, from San Francisco, etc., for Hongkong, Dr. and Mrs. D. Bovaird, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burns, Mrs. H. A. C. Church, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hornibrook, Master John Hornibrook, Miss Virginia Hornibrook, Mr. William Junker, Mrs. A. J. Rice, Mr. R. E. Speer, Rev. G. Speers, Mr. C. F. Wixon; from Kobe, Mrs. A. E. Brown, Miss B. Brown, Mrs. C. A. Ellis, Miss H. H. Hardin, Mrs. T. P. Nicholas, Mrs. C. Lunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mordough, Mr. and Mrs. R. Runyon, Miss E. Run[illegible] from Manila, Mr. A. C. Sherriff, Mrs. T. E. Alexander, Mr. T. B. Ozorio, Capt. and Mrs. H. T. Cleaver, Mrs. P. M. Wood, Mrs. A. Gideon, infant and nurse, Mr. J. B. Wesley, Mr. G. Heughon, Mr. Thos. Haslam, Miss M. M. Morris, Miss C. R. Morris, Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mr. K. Yamagami, Mr. Chas. Hooper, Mrs. Norberta Reyes, Master Federico Kennedy, Miss Romana Lopez and servant, Miss Carmen Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Blayney, Sister Teanne, Mr. William Paterson, Mrs. M. L. Hamlin, Mr. R. A. Thomson, and Mr. J. Cook.

TO DEPART.

Per *Awa Maru* for Seattle, etc., Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith, Mr. J. Almeida, Mrs. F. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and infant, Mr. B. Ladd, Rev. J. H. Whitman, Mr. A. Munro.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, for Australia, Miss Yamashiro, Mrs. Langberg and child, Mrs. J. Sloan, Mr. S. Hertzberg, Mr. E. C. H. Darham, Mr. Chas. H. F. Richardson, Mr. W. A. Sloan, Mr. E. J. Berkley, Mr. G. H. Bryant, Miss Dennys, Mrs. Wearne and child, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Tindal, Master Tindal, Mrs. Tindal, Miss Cheritan, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Master Smith, Capt. Lesley, Capt. G. Moriccan, Rev. and Mrs. C. McDonall, Mr. H. Highstead, Mr. Stucchi, Mr. Walker, Mr. Ishii, Mr. Aizawa, Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard and two children, Mr Sumiyama, Mr. Sawata, Mr. Miller, Mr. Sturt, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Philip, Mr. T. Hoashi and Mr. Sawabe.

Per *Katori Maru* for Japan etc., Mrs. C. R. Ringer and maid, Mr. H. C. Norman, Mr. F. G. Arnao, Mr. and Mrs. Taga, Miss A. F. King, Mrs. R. Hancock, Mr. T. Toshack, Mr. V. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Kobayashi, and two children, Mr. E. Nissin, Mr. C. H. Charlton, Mr. A. R. Weigall, Mr. Meredith, Mr. J. Toyokawa, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mitchell-Roberts, Master Roberts, Dr. T. Haga, Mrs. E. Nissin, Mrs. G. Martiginkevitch, Miss Olga Martiginkevitch, Miss A. Overyrin, Miss M. Overyrin, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Morris, Miss N. M. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Pearman, Mrs. H. Begue, Miss M. Begue, Mr. P. Begue, Master Begue, Mr. M. Sassa, Mr. and Mrs. Blyney, Mr. Cutforth, Mr. G. W. Walker, Miss M. de Graca, Miss F. de Graca, Mr. and Mrs. C. Strafford, Mr. R. Liang, Mr. S. Girandier, Mr. A. Ivens, Mr. A. V. Kousuetzoff, Mr. R. Kemmoku, Mr. T. Tsukaguchi, Mr. J. Fukuhara, Miss S. Tokyo, Messrs. G. O. Jackson, K. C. Ramsden, P. Miyashiro, F. Ono, Mr. and Mrs. Silva and child, Mr. K. Wood, Miss C. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Ichioka, Mrs. Dunsford and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Miss E. Schmidt and Mrs. Ochiyo.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	J. Grant, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	G. F. Lynden	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 19th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	CITY OF NEWCASTLE	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 27th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & KEELUNG, B.C.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	TUSCAN PRINCE	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th June.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	MIDDLEHAM CASTLE	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About End of May.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	PERSIA	Am. str.	—	J. Hill	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-day, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KOREA	Am. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 26th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th June at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th July, at 10.30 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tonimaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 23th inst., at 10 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c	SUBAT	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25rd inst.
JAPAN	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th June, at 10 A.M.
MOJI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sasaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAIWEI	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	Schenk	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KATORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Kon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Meathell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Pinderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	CHILI	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KARMALA	Brit. str.	—	H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th June.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIHUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.	On 25th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	THAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Belfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Higo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 7 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kurozumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	Gilory	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 3rd June, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th June.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SANDAKAN	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Tokushige	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at D'light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG						

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
‡ SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed'day, 19th May,	Noon.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wed'day, 19th May,	3 P.M.
* KOBE and MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Thursday, 20th May,	Noon.
♦ SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Friday, 21st May,	D'light.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 22nd May,	3 P.M.
* TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Sunday, 23rd May,	D'light.
♦ SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 25th May,	D'light.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Wed'day, 26th May,	D'light.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 29th May,	3 P.M.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 3rd June,	3 P.M.

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The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 Days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSENG," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

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♦ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze, Chefoo, T'tsin, Dalny, W'wei, N'chwang.

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Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [6

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. 25

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	On 19th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. AGENTS

Hongkong, 23th February, 1915

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

PERSIA (via Manila)	Sailing TUESDAY,	18th May,	at Noon.
KOREA	" WED'DAY,	26th May,	at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	" TUESDAY,	1st June,	at 1 P.M.
CHINA (via Manila)	" TUESDAY,	15th June,	at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morosi, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NUBIA,"

Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1915, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOOLTAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "ARAMA," due in London on the 2nd July, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1915. [1

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE," about end of May.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. "SAINT RONALD"... Early in July.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1915. [336

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE,"

5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 10th June.

For Freight, etc., apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1915. [573

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAGOYA."

Arrived Hongkong on 11th May, 1915, FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 3 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [1

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 438 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL ... Capt. A. L. Valentini	D'light, 20th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA ... Capt. G. F. Lyndon	Noon, 20th May.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NELLORE ... Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	About 20th May.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KARMALA ... Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	About 4th June.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 20th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
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These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong, 17th May, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS. [4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 21st May, at 1 P.M.
"HAIMUM"	Capt. A. H. Strwart	TUESDAY, 25th May, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1915 [3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 26th May.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. AGENTS [29

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
ALDENHAM		On 28th May, 10 A.M.
ST ALBANS		On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE	24th June.	On 17th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots	TUESDAY, 13th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 27th July.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10....RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed Sails

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CHILI	On 31st May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	On 29th May, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and *vice-versa* delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

2]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	MONDAY, 31st May, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	FRIDAY, 28th May, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 25th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	FRIDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES if calling	Due at London
p.m.		about	about Noon.			
—	NUBIA	May 16	May 20	MOOLTAN	June 19	June 26
May 24	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 1	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 11
June 7	MALTA	June 14	June 18	EGYPT	July 18	July 25
June 21	SARDINIA	June 28	July 2	MEDINA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
—	NUBIA	July 12	July 16	MONGOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
July 19	ORIENTAL	July 27	July 31	MALWA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
—	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
—	SARDINIA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept 25	Oct. 2
—	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return	£105.
	"B"					
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£64.	"	£96.
	"B"	"	"	£48.	"	£72.
		"	"	£44.	"	£66.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£66.	Return	£99.
	"B"					
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£60.	"	£90.
	"B"	"	"	£46.	"	£69.
		"	"	£42.	"	£63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'SEILLES if calling	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAGOYA	May 24	June 3	June 9	June 15	July 13	July 22
KARMALA	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
KASHGAR	July 19	July 29	Aug. 4	Aug. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £54 Single; £81 Return. 2nd Saloon £38 Single; £57 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £50 Single. 2nd Saloon £36 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope	16,000	THURSDAY, 20th May, at Noon.
	§§ FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Trizawa	25,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ AWA MARU, Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M.
	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU, Capt. Tozawa	12,500	THURSDAY, 27th May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	§ HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominaga	13,500	TUESDAY, 18th May at 11 A.M.
	§ TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th June, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. Kurozumi	12,500	SATURDAY, 29th May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. Higo	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th May.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU, Capt. Tsuda	12,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June.
MOJI and KOBE	KIRIN MARU, Capt. Sasaki	8,000	MONDAY, 24th May
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda	2,600	MONDAY, 14th June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KATORI MARU, Capt. B. Ken	20,000	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
KITANO MARU	16,000 Tons	Thurs., 20th May
FUSHIMI "	25,000 "	" 3rd June;
HIRANO "	16,000 "	" 17th June.
KATORI "	20,000 "	" 1st July.

FOR AMERICA.

AWA MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues.,	18th May.
AKI "	12,500 "	"	25th June.
TAMBA "	12,500 "	"	19th June.
SHIDZUOKA "	12,500 "	Thurs.,	27th July.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONES Nos. 292 and 1241

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

☞ Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrone, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Europe	*Oriental*	19th inst.
America	*Siberia*	24th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

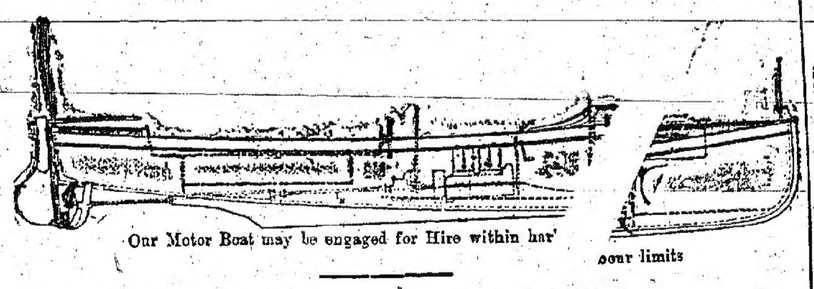
For	Per	Date
Port Bayard and Haiphong	*Hongkong*	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ..	*Katori Maru* ...	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand Tasmania & New Guinea via Thursday Islands	*Hitachi Maru*	Tuesday, 18th. Registration 9.15 A M; Letters ... 10.00 A M
Straits	*Laomedon*	Tuesday, 18th, 10.00 A M
Straits	*Kampar*	Tuesday, 18th, 10.00 A M
Saigon	*Mexico City* ...	Tuesday, 18th, 10.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco	*Persia* ...	Tuesday, 18th, Registration ... 10.15 A M; Letters ... 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Tuesday, 18th, NOON
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA [Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O Saturday, the 22nd inst.]	*Luchow* .	Tuesday, 18th, Registration ... 2.15 P M; Letters ... 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P M
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and United Kingdom via Canada	*Awa Maru* ...	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P M
Sandakan	*Hinsang*	Wednesday, 19th, 11.00 A M
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Kumsang*	Wednesday, 19th, 2.00 P M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Kueichow* ...	Wednesday, 19th, 3.00 P M
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) [Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O Tuesday, 25th inst.]	*Oriental* ...	Wednesday, 19th, Registration ... 3.15 P M; Letters. 4.00 P M
Japan via Kobe	*Kulsang* ...	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said Marseilles and United Kingdom	*Kitano Maru* ..	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A M
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed to-morrow, at 5 p.m.	*Nubia* ...	Thursday, 20th. Printed Matter and Samples ... .. 10.00 A M; Registration ... 10.15 A M; Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... .. 9.30 A M; Letters ... 11.00 A M
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, the 25th inst.]	*Yingchow* ...	Thursday, 20th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Hangsang* ...	Thursday, 20th, 4.00 P M
Haiphong	*Daigi Maru*	Friday, 21st, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching* ...	Friday, 21st, NOON
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang* ..	Saturday, 22nd, 2.00 P M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Chipshing* ...	Saturday, 22nd, 4.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui ...	*Kaijo Maru* ...	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haimun*	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Anping	*Soshu Maru* ...	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A M

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shatsukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon and Kumchuk	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samsui	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

BATHING PARTIES.

THE Fast Steam Launch "MOLLIE" is now available for BATHING PARTIES, having GOVT. PASSENGER CERTIFICATE and PASS to leave the Harbour and return during the official day. To avoid disappointment, Parties are requested to book early this month.



Our Motor Boat may be engaged for Hire within harbour limits

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [62

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN
CHINA AND JAPAN.
Should be sent to our Agent:—
MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,
13, Mizawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & CO., LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
FOR OVER 120 YEARS.
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, EC.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 17th.

ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/9¼
Bank Bills, on demand.....1/9⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/9⅞
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...1/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/10⅛

ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand 230½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 241

ON GERMANY:—
On demand .....nom.

ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand.....43⅛
Cedits, at 60 days' sight .....nom.

ON BOMBAY:—
Telegraphic Transfer .....nom.
Bank, on demands 136¾

ON CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer.....nom.
Bank, on demand.....136¾

ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, at sight 78
Private, 30 days' sight .....nom.

ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand.....89½

ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos—89½

ON SINGAPORE:—On demand 77⅞

ON BATAVIA:—On demand 110⅞

ON HAIPHONG:—On demand .....8½% p.m.

ON SAIGON:—On demand .....8 % p.m.

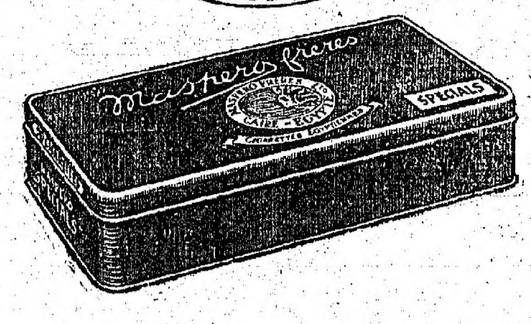
ON BANGKOK:—On demand 85

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...$10.80 n.

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael $57.10

BAR SILVER, per oz. .....23 11/16d.

Masperos Frères
MASPERO FRERES LTD. CAIRE-EGYPTE
CIGARETTES EGYPTIENNES
Masperos Frères



EGYPTS BEST.

SPECIALS.

$1.50 a Tin of 50 Cigarettes.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 17TH MAY, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last div'd.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$790, buyers L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$9½, buyers	8½ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4¾, sellers	7½ p.c.
	50,000	$1	all	$1, sellers	
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$8, buyers	8½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 98, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 14, sal. & buy	
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 87, buyers	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 88, buyers	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 43½	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 154, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (In Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$7, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$34, buyers	4½ p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$70, buyers	5 p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld...	50,000	$50	all	$57, buyers	5½ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 51	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld...	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 83	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ...	405,000		$10	all $6.90, buy. [sal.	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000		$10	all $41½, buy. $41⅞,	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited ...	20,000		$50	all $113, buyers	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	6,500		$25	all $135	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. Ld...	60,000		$10	all $25½, buyers	8 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000		5/-	all $5.15, buyers	6 p.c.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co. Limited	10,000		$250	$50 $160, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co. Limited	20,000		$100	$20 $130, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Limited ...	8,000		$250	$50 $385, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Ld. ...	10,000		£15	£5 Tls. 170, buyers	6½ p.c.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400		$250	$100 $855, sellers	
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld ..	12,000		$100	$60 $225, @ Ex 73 buyers	6½ p.c.
LAND AND BUILDING COS.—					
H'kong. Land Investment Agency Co., Ld	50,000		$100	all $108, sellers	
Hongkong Cent'al Estate, Ld.	10,000		$100	all $100, sellers	
Hongkong and Reclamation Co., Ld.	85,000		$100	$75 $200	6 p.c.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000		$10	all $7, sellers	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000		$50	$30 $40, buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	78,000	Tls. 50		all Tls. 102½ buyers	6 p.c.
M[illegible] Point Building Co., Limited ..	12,500		$50	all $70, buyers	
[illegible] Appisch tot Mijnbouw Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10		all Tls. 40½, buyers	
MINING.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld .	1,000,000		£1	all 34/-	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000		£1	all $3.60	
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000		£1	all 32/6, sellers	8 p.c.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000		$10	all $10	
	50,000		$10	$1 $1, sellers	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000		$100	all $117	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000		$100	all $79½, buyers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld..	30,000		$25	all $4.90, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000		$50	all $45, sal. & buy.	7 p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld	180,000		$15	all $23, sales	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.		£5	al $99	7½ p.c.
			£1	all 9/-	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld	4,047,610		$10	all $37½, buyers	
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000		$25	all $28	
South China Morning Post, Limited ..	6,000		$5	all $3½	8½ p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ..	120,000		$7	all $6, sellers	7½ p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000		$10	all $7.10, buyers	10 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000		$10	all $16½, buyers	6 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000				

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
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A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
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BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holycak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital...Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)
Reserve Fund .....Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK.
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.
G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914 [118

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $2,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,120,000
(Gold) $7,270,000
All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1915. [186

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... " 10,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... " 3,970,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOKOKU YAMANARI, Esq
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osakay	Taihan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taite
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.
K. TSUDZURABARA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1915. [556

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital ..... $60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Pooting, Tengshan, Luanhsien, Tsangchow, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KALGAN: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yunchong. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUEIYANG. PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [492

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